THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Hankow..... ,, 23		Foochow.. ,, 20	

Vancouver, May 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Attached Therm.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Max.	Thermometer in Shade. Min.	Initials.
June 17	29.78	72.9	E by S.E.	1	74.1	68.7	82.0	66.2	o.
18	29.78	72.7	E.S.E.	2	75.4	70.6	82.8	64.6	c.
19	29.82	74.7	S.E. by E.	1	76.8	72.4	85.3	68.0	c.
20	29.90	74.6	S.E.	2	74.6	70.7	84.4	70.4	o.
21	29.84	75.9	S.E.	4	79.4	74.1	86.0	69.8	o.
22	29.49	76.9	S.S.E.	3	75.8	73.4	78.8	72.9	o. r. h.
23	29.75	74.3	N.E.	4	69.6	66.4	76.3	65.3	o. M. t. c.

EXPLANATION.

Initials.—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 26 JUNE, 1903.

THE IMPATIENCE OF JAPAN.

THE sky is clouding over again, and there are indications, some of them reflected in our special telegrams from Tokio, that the patience of Japan is becoming exhausted. The news we gave the other day, on the authority of our Kobe correspondent, that a *modus vivendi* had been reached between General Kuropatkin and the Japanese Government may have been an entire fabrication, or a *ballon d'essai* on the part of the small pro-Russian faction. Its great flaw was that it lacked finality. With the boundary of Russia's Asiatic possessions once brought to the Yalu with the consent of Japan, the Russian agents on the spot, however good the intentions of the government at St. Petersburg, would begin to work for a farther advance southward, realising that a better permanent terminus for the trans-Siberian railway is to be found in Corea than even Dalny is; and Japan would have to keep up the crushing expenditure on her army and navy, and the harassing conditions which now impede her trade would be renewed. The Corean government is as little to be depended on to protect the independence and integrity of its own country as the Chinese government: both seem to be equally readily influenced by the solid arguments which Russia knows so well how to employ. For these purposes Russia's funds are practically inexhaustible, and there is no parliament at St. Petersburg to pry into these payments.

There are one or two points in our latest special telegrams from Tokio that may be noted. The memorial of seven Professors of the Imperial University is evidently the expression of the views of a large majority of the thoughtful people of Japan. In their dealing with the past they are recalling the axiom that history is philosophy teaching by example. Japan's lost opportunities

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are quoted as a stimulus to the government not to neglect the present occasion. Japan should doubtless have asked for a guarantee against future alienation from China when she returned the Liaotung Peninsula; but at the time the demand would have seemed an excess of precaution, Russia, France, and Germany having insisted on the retrocession on the ground that the possession of the Liaotung Peninsula by any nation but China would disturb the balance of power in the Far East. If there is anything more cynical than the acquiescence now of France and Germany in Russia's seizure of the peninsula, it is Mr. Lessar's claim that China should now concede Russia's demands in Manchuria out of gratitude to Russia for obtaining from Japan the retrocession of the peninsula. It is certain, too, that no guarantee given by the present government of China would have been of any value. It would have been thought that the Manchus would have been especially indignant at the cession of their own country, instead of which they have quite cheerfully sold their birthright for a mess of Russian pottage.

We fear that no timely protest on the part of Japan would have averted the German seizure of Kiaochou Bay. The German Emperor was determined to have a port and coaling station on the China coast, and if the murder of two German missionaries had not given him a pretext, some other would have been found. Meanwhile, it is certain that Shantung will greatly benefit materially by German enterprise in the province. The neglect to include Russia's Manchurian forces in the arrangement for the military evacuation of North China was more theoretically than practically a mistake. However strict the conditions might have been on paper, Russia would always have availed herself of the right she obtained from China to guard her railway with her own men, and she could always produce enough evidence of disorder in the three provinces to fortify her claim that her railway guards could not be diminished in number. The crucial point of the professorial memorial is that Japan's armaments are probably stronger now than Russia's immediately available forces, but the inferiority is only temporary. While the statement has been carefully disseminated that as long as Mr. de Witte is in charge of the finances of Russia there will be no war, the greatest activity has been shown in increasing the Russian fleet in these waters, and now we learn that a large number of troops are being moved to the East, ostensibly for the purpose of testing the transport facilities afforded by the trans-Siberian railway.

Yesterday's telegram from Tokio is the most important we have yet received, as it shows that the feeling of resentment against Russia is growing deep as well as wide. "The soberest journals are advocating resolute steps to terminate the harassing suspense which checks all peaceful development. They declare that the nation will be a unit to support the Ministry in strong measures, the sole responsibility for which will rest with Russia." Nothing could show more plainly how the gravity of the situation is felt in Japan than the statement that a council of all the leading statesmen has been held in the Palace. These men have no illusion as to the enormous sacrifices that a war with Russia will entail on the island empire: but if they are forced in the end to fight, it is a fight for their very existence. That Japan has no desire to go to extremes is shown by the statement that according to the best information, the Japanese Government proposes to still await the outcome of the negotiations at Peking, and clings to the vain hope that rumour exaggerates the weakness of the Chinese Government. But whether there is peace or war now depends entirely on Russia, who may decide to recoil, but it is to be feared it will be only "*reculer pour mieux sauter.*"

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 22nd of May arrived here on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, per P. & O. S. Ballaarat.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M. M. S. Annam.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Kobe, 18th June.

The agreement between Russia and Japan reported in my telegram of yesterday is probably fictitious. Weighter papers ignore or discredit it.—*Our own correspondent.*

Peking, 19th June.

Mr. Uchida called at the Waiwupu yesterday, and demanded the opening of Moukden and Tatungkou as treaty ports, but the demand was rejected at once, the reason given being the objection of the Russian Government. —*Our correspondent.*

Kobe, 19th June.

General Kuropatkin is extending his stay, and went to Shioya to-day. The agreement that has been reported and discredited was possibly a *ballon d'essai.*—*Our own correspondent.*

Peking, 19th June.

Prince Ching seems to be disposed to avoid seeing the Foreign Ministers. Yesterday he refused to see Mr. Uchida, on some pretence, notwithstanding that an appointment had been made; and to-day he also refused to see Mr. Townley, the British Chargé d'Affaires.—*Our correspondent.*

20th June.

It is generally understood in the Diplomatic Body that Prince Ching, while unable to receive the British and Japanese Ministers, has accorded several interviews to the Russian Minister, and is gradually being converted to acquiescence in the designs of Russia.—*Our correspondent.*

22nd June.

Prince Ching received the British Minister yesterday and the Japanese Minister to-day. The assurances he gave them on the Manchurian question were merely a repetition, without alteration in tone or meaning, of his statements a month ago.—*Our correspondent.*

Tokio, 23rd June.

Public opinion in Japan is showing signs of impatience with the protracted uncertainty of the Manchurian situation, which creates general uneasiness, and is paralysing tradal enterprise.

Some of the leading journals advocate a direct protest at St. Petersburg instead of Peking.—*Special telegram.*

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN

London viâ Bombay, 18th June.

Order have been issued in India for a considerable force of all arms to be in readiness to proceed to Somaliland.—*Reuter.*

London, 18th June.

A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at the Abyssinian camp at Jigjigga, dated the 12th inst., says that Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian General, and the British Consul at Harrar are endeavouring to effect an exchange of three English prisoners now in the hands of the Mullah, two of whom were wounded in the fight at Gamburu.—*Exclusive service.*

London viâ Bombay, 19th June.

The situation in Somaliland is causing uneasiness. The difficulties of transport are increasing, and the communications between Berbera and Bohotle are threatened.

Three companies of the Hampshire Regiment, and three hundred native troops, now at Aden, have been ordered to Somaliland.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons that he had not heard from General Manning for two or three weeks, and he presumed that General Manning and Colonel Cobbe had united their forces.—*Reuter.*

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London, 19th June.

The Mullah's force appears to be growing stronger, and it is feared that the prolonged strain will affect the hitherto friendly tribes. The people round Berbera are constantly fearing an attack, and this is the reason for the dispatch of reinforcements from Aden—*Exclusive service.*

London viâ Bombay, 20th June.

In reply to enquiries, Colonel Swann, commanding at Bohotle, telegraphs that between the 13th of May and the 11th of June, 973 members of General Manning's force have reached Bohotle.

There has been no news of General Manning since the 13th of June, but deserters state that there has been no attack.

The Mullah is sixty miles north-east of Damot. His live stock passed within thirty-seven miles of Bohotle under cover of his mounted troops, with the remainder of his troops within supporting distance.

Colonel Swann adds that he could find useful employment for one battalion of infantry.—*Reuter.*

21st June.

Dispatches from General Manning, dated the 15th of June, have reached Damot, where all is well, though it is closely watched by the enemy.

General Manning and Colonel Cobbe were due at Damot on the 21st of June.—*Reuter.*

London, 22nd June.

The 27th Punjabis, with 250 British and 250 native Mounted Infantry, are to proceed forthwith to Somaliland from India, and other troops have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.—*Exclusive service.*

London viâ Bombay, 23rd June.

General Manning and Colonel Cobbe, with 1,200 men, are making their way to Bohotle. They are now approaching Damot, the garrison of which is unable to move owing to the proximity and strength of the Mullah. An engagement is expected.

Lieut.-Gen. C. C. Egerton, from India, is appointed to the command in Somaliland.

The appointment is universally approved, and indicates that much more elaborate operations are intended.—*Reuter.*

THE REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

London viâ Bombay, 18th June.

The Servian Skupshtina has granted immunity to the assassins of the late King and Queen.

King Karageorgeovitch has decided not to concern himself with events that happened previously to his accession.

The Emperor of Austria has telegraphed his congratulations to the new King on his accession, promising him support.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Mr. Balfour explained to the House that the Government had considered whether they should mark their reprobation of the disgraceful crime committed at Belgrade by withdrawing their representative.

They had decided that the Minister shall remain at present and watch events, but shall not be accredited until further information has been received of the circumstance wherein the new Government came into power.—*Reuter.*

19th June.

An official communiqué published at St. Petersburg recognises King Peter Karageorgeovitch, but declares that it is incumbent on him to punish the assassins.

This has caused consternation in Belgrade where the regicides are the heroes of the hour.—*Reuter.*

20th June.

France, Germany, and Italy have instructed their representatives at Belgrade to adopt a similar attitude to that of the British representative.

The Russian Court goes into mourning for twenty-four days for the Servian Sovereigns.—*Reuter.*

London, 20th June.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the British representative would remain at Belgrade to protect British interests; but he was instructed to do nothing which might be construed into recognition of the provisional government, and he is ordered to leave Belgrade when the new reign is inaugurated.—*Exclusive service.*

London viâ Bombay, 21st June.

The British Minister at Belgrade, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart., has been recalled, leaving the Vice-Consul in charge.—*Reuter.*

22nd June.

There are indications that the Servian Government is becoming uneasy at the attitude of the Powers.

The Servian Foreign Minister declares that the Government was not concerned in the murders, and is only fulfilling a patriotic duty in taking up office. It is admittedly difficult to punish the murderers owing to the power of the army, which could depose King Peter or overthrow the Government.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Several officers conspicuous in the Belgrade assassinations have been promoted.—*Reuter.*

23rd June.

King Karageorgevitch of Servia has left Geneva for Belgrade.—*Reuter.*

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

London viâ Bombay, 18th June.

Apart from the large gains made by the Social Democrats from the Radicals, the balance of parties in the new Reichstag will be little changed.—*Reuter.*

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE TREATY REVISION NEGOTIATIONS TO PEKING.

Peking, 19th June.

The Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) has sent an official communication to the Diplomatic Body, stating that the reason for transferring the Treaty Revision negotiations to Peking was to avoid the trouble and delay of constant telegraphing between Peking and the commissioners, and to conclude the negotiations as quickly as possible; and the Board hoped that the Diplomatic Body would agree to the transfer.—*Our correspondent.*

Later.

Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, has officially communicated to the Chinese Government his opposition to the transfer of the negotiations to Peking.—*Our correspondent.*

THE NEW VICEROY OF THE TWO KUANG.

Peking, 19th June.

H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, the new Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, took over his seals of office on Wednesday, the 17th instant.—*Our correspondent.*

FATAL EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH.

London viâ Bombay, 19th June.

By an explosion of lyddite shell at Woolwich Arsenal, sixteen men have been killed and seventeen injured.—*Reuter.*

20th June.

Mr. Brodrick, Minister for War, has received a telegram from the French Minister for War expressing condolence in regard to the Woolwich catastrophe, in the name of the French army.—*Reuter.*

22nd June.

President Loubet has also telegraphed his sympathy with the families of those who suffered at Woolwich, and with the victims of the explosion.—*Reuter.*

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

London viâ Bombay, 19th June.

Sir Ernest Satow has started for China.—*Reuter.*

21st June.

Sir Ernest Satow is to visit India on his way to China.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW TRANSVAAL DIAMOND MINES.

London via Bombay, 19th June.

In the debate on the Precious Stones Ordinance in the Transvaal

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Legislative Council, Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.M.G., K.C., Attorney-General, declared that the diamond mines recently discovered in the Transvaal are larger and richer than any others in South Africa.

Sir Richard is an old Kimberley man, and a diamond expert.—*Reuter.*

TO ENTERTAIN PRESIDENT LOUBET.

London vi Bombay, 19th June.

The King's Review at Aldershot has been postponed to the 8th of July, when President Loubet will attend it.—*Reuter.*

THE PEKING-KALGAN RAILWAY.

Peking, 20th June.

Although it has been stated that the railway from Peking to Changchiakou (Kalgan) is to be built by a Chinese syndicate with Chinese capital, it is now understood that this syndicate is only a Russian puppet.—*Our correspondent.*

A SAVAGE RAID IN FORMOSA.

Tokio, 20th June.

One hundred and fifty Formosan savages attacked a camphor refinery at Gilan, and killed eleven Japanese, including policemen.—*Special telegram.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 20th June.

Their Majesties granted audience to-day to Lien Ku'ei, Provincial Treasurer of Hunan, and the Shantung prefect Fu Jun.—*Special telegram.*

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PRELATE.

London via Bombay, 21st June.

Cardinal Vaughan is dead.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF MR. FERGUSON.

Kobe, 22nd June.

Mr. Ferguson, Chief Engineer of the P. M. S. Siberia, who was injured while that steamer was at Kobe by an accidental fall from the promenade deck to the upper deck of the Siberia, died in hospital to-day about noon, pneumonia having supervened.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CABINET CRISIS AT ROME.

London, 22nd June.

The Italian Cabinet crisis is settled.—*Exclusive service.*

THE JAPANESE MINISTRY AND THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Tokio, 23rd June.

The United Japanese Chambers of Commerce have passed a resolution condemning recourse to domestic loans to provide for naval increment, and advocating the employment of the proceeds of administrative economies and additional taxes.—*Special telegram.*

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN COREA.

Tokio, 23rd June.

In consequence of the explosion of a bomb in the Japanese hospital at Seoul where Li Yong-ik is under treatment, anti-Japanese partisans are endeavouring to foment an agitation, in which the Peddlers' Guild is joining, to prejudice the Corean public against Japanese bank-notes.—*Special telegram.*

RUSSIA ON THE YALU.

Tokio, 23rd June.

It is semi-officially stated in Tokio that Russia last autumn demanded a 25 years' lease of land on the northern bank of the Yalu, and the Chinese Government not having replied, Russia is now treating the land as her own property—*Special telegram.*

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

London, 23rd June.

According to Brussels telegrams, the French and German Bagdad Railway Syndicates, with the support of their Governments, have concluded a new agreement, dividing the directorate equally between them, allotting to each forty per cent of the original stock, the rest being left to Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.

The Eregli Section is to be begun immediately.—*Exclusive service.*

THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

London vid Bombay, 23rd June.

It is understood that the Brussels Sugar Convention Commission has decided that the Austro-Hungarian sugar régime is contrary to the convention: and that countervailing duties are also justified against Denmark, Japan, and Russia.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 17th June.

The result in 333 districts out of the 397 is now known. Second ballots will be necessary in 156 districts. So far the returns show 68 Clericals (Centrum), 53 Socialists, 23 Conservatives and 11 Poles. Among those defeated are Messrs. Roesicke and Hahn, leaders of the Agrarian Alliance. Messrs. Eugen Richter (Radical Liberal) and Oertel (Conservative) are among those to be decided on by the second ballot. The gains of the Socialists have been nearly exclusively at the expense of the Radical-Liberal parties. In consequence the power will be in the hands of a similar majority as before.

18th June.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia acknowledges King Peter of Servia, but demands the punishment of the murderers.

The final result of the elections for the Reichstag is as follows: The Socialists have elected 54 candidates, and will participate in 122 second ballots out of 184. The Conservatives have elected 31 candidates (37 candidates for second ballot), the Clericals 88 (35 second ballot), the Poles 14 (8 second ballot), the Free-Conservatives 6 (16 second ballot), Alsacians 6 (4 second ballot), the National-Liberals 5 (65 second ballot), Danes 1, Antisemites 1 (13 second ballot), the Farmers' Alliance 3 (6 second ballot), those belonging to no party 5 (11 second ballot). The other parties have so far elected no candidates, but will participate in the second ballots, viz., the Radical Liberals 24 times, the Moderate Liberals 11, the Democrats 8, the Welfs 8, and the Agrarians once.

19th June.

Official mourning of twenty-four days has been ordered in Russia on account of the death of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

The attempt of Count Stephan Tisza to form a new Cabinet in Hungary, on the basis of an understanding (ausgleich) with Austria, has failed.

Representatives of Russia and Germany will meet here within a short time with a view to prepare a new commercial treaty between the two countries.

20th June.

The rumours of an abdication of the Sultan prove to be a malicious invention.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tientsin, 20th June.

Lieutenant von Salzmann has wired from Kashgar to General von Rohrscheid, that he arrived at that place on the 11th inst. Man and horse are in best health.

(Lieutenant von Salzmann left Tientsin on the 4th January last in order to return overland to Europe. He was mounted on an Australian waler and accompanied by only one Chinese mafu and two ponies. He was to go through Mongolia to Kokand, the end of the railway in Russian Turkestan.—Editor O.A.L.)

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald."—

London, 12th June.

The bodies of the late King and Queen have been buried secretly and without ceremony, during the night.

The Italian Government have issued a semi-official note declaring that Europe will exact punishment of the murderers, as it is impossible to tolerate high-placed assassins.

The Servian Army supports Karageorgeovitch. The Sixth Regiment was deputed to execute the conspiracy.

The conspirators first demanded the King's abdication. The King refused. A strong party told off to make the attack surrounded the Palace. The victims of the attack received many bullets. The ringleader is a brother of Queen Draga's first husband.

The old Skupshtina meets on Monday to confirm the Army's choice of Karageorgeovitch.

Prince Karageorgeovitch's son has been educated at St. Petersburg.

Austro-Hungary officially announces complete neutrality in reference to the situation.

The new Cabinet has restored the original Constitution.—"Mainichi."

Peking, 1 th June.

M. Lessar called on Prince Ching the day before yesterday and asked for an explanation of China's rejection of demands

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as embodied in the Secret Treaty. Prince Ching replied that he was not strong enough to reply to the Minister and promised to send Lien Fang to the Russian Legation shortly with his reply. The Prince asked the Russian Minister before they parted when the evacuation of Manchuria would be carried out by Russia. M. Lessar replied that it would take place as soon as order in the districts was restored. The Prince stated that the presence of the Russian soldiers in Manchuria delayed the restoration of order there and that he was prepared to guarantee the maintenance of order there after the evacuation.

Prince Ching met M. Lessar at the Foreign Office the day before yesterday. The Russian Minister opened negotiations relative to the new Manchurian Secret Treaty. Replying to what Prince Ching had stated in a previous interview with M. Plançon, the Minister admitted that the evacuation of Manchuria might be in no way related to the matter of the Secret Treaty, but it was reasonable of Russia to open negotiations with China about Manchuria, in order to avoid any interference in the district where Russia holds various privileges. The Prince promised to give a definite reply in two days' time. It is not expected that Prince Ching will reject the Russian demand outright, so M. Lessar may be trusted to renew his efforts for the achievement of his object.—"Mainichi."

13th June.

The Ko-wa and six other Chinese banks at Peking have been declared bankrupt in consequence of the financial panic in Tientsin and the burning down of the Finance Department.—"Mainichi."

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1903.

	Fahr. Thermometer. Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches
June 18	67°.0	81°.9	.....
,, 19	70°.0	85°.1	.....
,, 20	71°.5	82°.8	.....
,, 21	71°.5	83°.6	trace.
,, 22	74°.0	77°.6	2.28
,, 23	66°.0	75°.8	0.09
,, 24	66°.0	83°.6	.....
,, 25	68°.8	76°.6	.....

1902.

	Fahr. Thermometer. Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.
June 18	74°.0	83°.0	.....
,, 19	70°.0	75°.5	.....
,, 20	69°.2	72°.0	0.03
,, 21	70°.0	77°.8	0.03
,, 22	69°.0	80°.6	0.04
,, 23	71°.6	83°.5	0.22
,, 24	71°.6	94°.2	.....
,, 25	71°.8	83°.6	.....

IT will be noted that the Customs and Consular Body have declared Foochow, Swatow, Canton, and the Formosan ports to be infected.

MR. BYRON BRENAN, representative of the concessionaires of the Shanghai-Nanking railway, returned from Peking on Saturday.

THERE was a very large gathering on Thursday afternoon of the friends of the late Mr. R. M. Campbell at the Crematorium chapel, where the remains lay on the platform, covered and surrounded by beautiful wreaths of flowers, bearing kind messages of love and sympathy. Mrs Campbell and two of her daughters were there and several other ladies, and there could be no doubt of the deep sorrow with which all were filled. The first part of the service was read by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., and the latter part by Bishop Moule, who made a short but most touching address, urging all to prepare themselves for the close of their chapter on earth by accepting the Saviour before it is too late. It was impossible not to be moved by the beauty and earnestness of his words. The flags at the British Consulate and at the Country Club and Race Club were half-masted yesterday out of respect for the memory of Mr. Campbell.

HIS Eminence Herbert Vaughan, Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster since 1892, was born near Ross on the 15th of April 1832. Educated at Stonyhurst, he entered the R. C. priesthood, and was a great educational authority in that Church. He was appointed R. C. Bishop of Salford in 1872, and held that see until his promotion to Westminster, since which he has been a leading light in London on educational, social, and religious questions. The R. C. Church in England has sustained in his death a very serious loss.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Moutrie & Co. was held at 3, Nanking Road on Monday afternoon. The only business before the meeting was the confirmation of a resolution, which was passed at a general meeting on the 26th May, with the object of increasing the capital of the Company from $125,000 to $250,000. The purposes for which the increase has been determined on were explained at the previous meeting. The Chairman (Mr. E. C. Pearce) proposed the confirmation of the resolution. Mr. H. Browett seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. There were present Mr. E. C. Pearce (Chairman), Mr. H. Browett (Legal Adviser), Mr. S. Moutrie, Mr. W. B. Buyers, Mr. J. J. Mansfield, Mr. A. F. Hinton, Mr. W. C. Murray, and Mr. R. J. Brimer (Secretary).

THE Amateur Photographic Society wound up a very successful session on Thursday with a paper on Enlarging read by Mr. R. C. Howlett. Among other things he pointed out that all enlargements were greatly improved by the insertion of clouds and he explained how they could be put in. One had to give all one's time to the picture upon which one was working, or the results were hardly ever good. Dr. Reid said that owing to the hot weather the Society would now discontinue its meetings until October next, when the Committee proposed to open a new season with a Social Evening. A vote of thanks to Mr. Howlett was carried with loud applause. Mr. Howlett handed round some beautiful enlargements of his making and the meeting terminated with an exhibition of lantern slides.

TRINITY CATHEDRAL was fairly well filled on Friday when Mr. F. L. Crompton assisted by the Cathedral choir gave another organ recital. The programme was made up of six items, the most notable of which was perhaps Stainer's anthem, "I saw the Lord" (for a double chorus). The quartette consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. A. Fleet, and Mr. B. G. Tours. After Strelezki's "Chant du Soir" had been given the benediction, followed by Bruce Steane's Vesper Hymn, brought a somewhat monotonous recital to a close.

A MEETING, which was attended by several local cycling enthusiasts, was help at Chang Su-ho's Gardens on Thursday evening, for the purpose of forming a cycling club, to be called the Shanghai Cycling Association, to hold cycle races, etc., on the track now being laid out at the Gardens. Mr. T. E. Dunn was voted to the chair and Mr. John S. Barnes acted as secretary. It was decided to hold a meeting at the Foreigners' bar, Chang Su-ho's Gardens, on Sunday at 4 p.m., to which all interested in cycling are cordially invited.

THE interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Andrew's Church, in the Broadway, adjoining the Chaplaincy of the Missions to Seamen, took place on Thursday at 6.30 in the presence of a numerous company of friends. Bishop Moule, who laid the stone, gave a short address in which he explained how it came about that a church was about to be built in Hongkew. After speaking in a commendatory way of the agencies already at work, and of the good that had been accomplished by them, he pointed out the necessity that existed for renewed efforts to be put forth. The Rev. H. C. Hodges also participated in the ceremony. The architects and builders, Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, were represented by Mr. A. W. George. The church, when completed, will accommodate about 150 persons. We give the Bishop's address in another column.

AT the German Consular Court on Thursday Messrs. E. Linkhorst and A. D. Rodenbeck were charged by the Central Station police with allowing their dogs to be at large unmuzzled, contrary to Municipal by-law 35. They were fined $5 each or in default 1 day's imprisonment.

A MARVEL of ingenuity in marine architecture has just been completed by Messrs. W. H. Muller & Co. of Sunderland, England, in the gigantic tramp steamer Grangesberg. She has but a single deck and can carry 10,300 tons dead weight on a draft of 22ft. 8in., is classed at Bureau Veritas, and will steam 10½ knots an hour. With fourteen masts, twelve hatches, twenty-four derricks, and twelve double-ended winches, she can discharge the whole of her cargo in thirty hours. Her engines are placed aft, so that she may coal whilst discharging.

LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES COMYN EGERTON, C.B., D.S.O., who has been ordered to Somaliland to take charge of enlarged operations against the Mullah, has qualified for the task by commanding during the last four years on the restless Punjab frontier. Essentially a fighting soldier, he has seen much service in India and Africa since entering the Army in 1867. He was at Candahar with Lord Roberts in 1880; in the Hazara Expedition of 1888, and again with the Miranzai Expedition. While engaged with the last-mentioned force he was severely wounded. For his services with the Waziristan Field Force in 1894-95 he received the thanks of the Government of India and the C.B. He accompanied the Dongola Expedition and commanded the Tochi Force in 1897-98. Many times mentioned in dispatches, he has quite a collection of medals and clasps.

THE French cruiser Pascal left Woosung on Friday.

H.M.S. RAMBLER left Shanghai on Saturday.

H.M.S. ALACRITY, which is now lying at Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co.'s Old Dock Buoy, is being refitted with new dynamos. It is expected that this work will be completed about the 1st of July, when she will proceed forthwith to Weihaiwei.

THE 2nd-class cruiser Thetis, accompanied by the sloops Rosario and Vestal, is expected here shortly from the Yangtze.

THE U. S. gunboat Elcano arrived here on Sunday from Chinkiang.

THE N.-D. L. S. Hamburg, with the German mail of the 26th May, left Singapore for Shanghai on Saturday, the 20th instant, at noon.

THE M. M. S. Polynésien with the French mail of the 30th ult., left Singapore for Shanghai on Monday at 5 p.m.

THE R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on Monday afternoon, the 15th inst., and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Monday, the 29th idem.

THE Glen Line steamer Glenshiel, from Hankow and Foochow, left Singapore for London on the 15th inst.

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The P. & O S. Socotra arrived in London on the 18th inst.

The R.M.S. Athenian arrived at Vancouver on Sunday, the 21st inst.

The str. Suiwo, which arrived here from River ports on Sunday, reports: H. M. SS. Theiti, Mutine, Vestal, and Rosario at Hankow; the German gun-boat Iltis at Chinkiang. Barometer at Hankow, 29.48 to 29.59. Thermometer, 91° to 93° in the shade. The Shell Transport and Trading Co's str. Murex ashore off Oliphant Island, below Kiukiang.

The British barque Dunloe, 674 tons, Capt. Ferguson, arrived here on Friday from Fremantle. She left Fremantle on the 30th of March and when seven days out her three top-masts were carried away. A jury main top-mast was speedily rigged and she continued her voyage, making excellent time considering the disabilities.

We have received from Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a handsome pamphlet of 48 pages, compiled for the Osaka Exhibition, giving a most readable summary of the resources, industries, agriculture, and manufactures of Canada. It is fully illustrated with portraits and other reproductions of photographs, and an excellent map, and the information and statistics it contains justify the statement made that Canada is "one of the finest and most productive countries in the world."

We have received the June issue of the "Pall Mall Magazine." The frontispiece is a tinted portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, which accompanies the first instalment of a story by Maurice Hewlett, "The Queen's Quair, or the Six Years' Tragedy." There is also the first instalment of a story by John Oliver Hobbes, "The Vineyard;" stories by E. Nesbit, H. B. Marriott Watson, and Paul Creswick; and a number of interesting articles by well-known writers. The illustrations are numerous and very good, the "Pall Mall" maintaining its high position in the mass of monthly magazines.

We have received from Mr. R. Fujisawa, Tokio, a very interesting pamphlet of 30 pages, entitled "Joint-Metallism, an Essay on a New Monetary System."

We have received from Messrs. Mactavish and Lehmann, Ld., a pretty blotting-book and a sample bottle of the excellent Scotch whisky shipped by Messrs. Daniel Crawford and Son, Ld., of Glasgow.

Under "Latest News," Friday's "Echo de Chine" says that London denies the signature of a new convention concerning Kelantan.

Monday's "Echo de Chine" contains a report from the "Courrier d'Haiphong" of terrible ravages committed by a hurricane in Tongking on the 7th inst. The town of Namdinh was entirely wiped out; the barracks were rased to the ground, and of the Residence only the four walls remained. Only the verandah of the Hotel Caralp was left. The Gendarmerie was entirely destroyed in less than five minutes. The establishment of R. Debeaux was destroyed and barrels of alcohol were found 120 miles from Namdinh. The cotton mill was damaged to the extent of 100,000 francs. All the junks and sampans on the river were sunk. All the foreigners were ruined, some of them injured, but none killed. A railway carriage, weighing 14 tons, which was in a siding, was carried off by the wind and only stopped at Donxa. Fourteen foreigners, including ladies, had to pass the night in a cellar about eight feet wide.

Thaibinh was also wiped out, every house, including the Residence, being rased to the ground. The native loss of life is estimated at two thousand at least. The grand Central Palace at the Exposition suffered greatly, as well as the wonderful collection of the Ecole Française.

The "Echo de Chine" is raising a subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

Under "Latest News," this morning's "Echo de Chine" says that the French Chamber has adopted a Bill prohibiting the members of dissolved congregations teaching in the commune of their former establishment, and requiring from congregationists who teach the same diplomas as those of regular schoolmasters. The sitting was tumultuous; the Opposition left the Chamber and drew up a manifesto protesting against the tyranny of the majority.

We have received the 47th Annual Report for the year 1902 of the Missions to Seamen. The Mission staff comprises three experienced superintendents, over the spiritual charge of the 55 seaports at home and 20 abroad, supervising 53 chaplains, 3 lady workers, 53 Scripture-readers, and 8 lay-helpers, who are ministering amongst the crews afloat and when on shore. This spiritual agency is aided by 26 engineers and boatmen, and 55 institute-keepers, etc.; and is supplied with 12 steam and 8 sailing mission-vessels, together with 48 mission-boats to enable them to carry the Gospel to the crews of ships, fishing vessels, barges, and lightships, etc., and to the isolated inhabitants of remote lighthouses, islets, deep-water forts, and coastguard stations; whilst there are 106 Seamen's Churches and Institutes for the special use of sea-going men when ashore. Only twenty-one ports abroad are as yet occupied for Christ by the Missions to Seamen, in Europe, Asia, the South Seas, Africa, North-west America, and the Pacific Isles. These are sufficient, however, to form an estimate of the unspeakable gain it would be to British sailors and to the world, if at every civilised port they visit, the Church could take to the water, launch out into the deep, and let down its nets as a fisher of men afloat, by ministering to the crews on board their ships. The net receipts for the year 1902 were as follows:—Contributions, etc., £45,224.6.4; Legacies, £2,509.5.5; making a total of £47,733.11.9.

We take the following letter and note from the "Chefoo Express" of the 13th inst.:—

To the Editor,
"Chefoo Express."

Sir,—What about the open door now? This week a Britisher went over to Port Arthur, and before leaving Chefoo asked the British Consul for a passport, but was told that no passports were required. Judge then, his surprise, when he was not allowed to land, because he had not one. Eventually, however, they did permit him to land, but he returned the same evening.

I understand that on the boats going over there is a notice in the cabins that passengers cannot land until the Chief or Inspector of Police has seen them.

Yours truly,
Wandering Jew.

Capt. Pearce of the s.s. Changchow had rather an exciting experience a few days ago. Being desirous of going across to the s.s. Shengking he hailed a sampan which was alongside the Koyo Maru at the time. While in the sampan standing with his back to the sampanman, the latter made a sudden attack on him, with the intention of robbing him. Capt. Pearce, however, was too much for him and the celestial started to cry out for help. Another sampan came along and the occupants managed to get their compatriot into their sampan, after which they rapidly made off. Unfortunately for them the steam launch of the U.S.S. Kentucky was passing by and being attracted by the cries of the sampanman came alongside to investigate, after which they pursued the miscreants and captured them. They were conveyed to the Kentucky and after a short investigation were taken to the Changchow and put in irons. The next morning they were taken on shore and put in the yamên.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 19th inst.—In the Board of Revenue fire, the records of those who have recently purchased rank in Peking have been destroyed, and they are trying to get their money back.—The recent entertainment at Tientsin netted $747 for the Ladies' Benevolent Society there.—There was an earthquake at Peitaiho on the 13th.—It is stated that "the failure of the Hung Banks in Peking has destroyed the credit of even the old established firms, and notes are now at an absolute discount, while prices are on a strong upward tendency, and the cost of daily living is said to be three times as high as formerly. An effort was made at the outset to bolster up the Hung failure by a reported loan from the Revenue Department of Tls. 100,000, and the creditors were officially informed to stand off, as the bank 'must not fail.' It was Na Tung however who has endeavoured to negotiate a loan with the Japanese bank which originated the statement. But this is a polite fiction nevertheless, and does not affect the real facts of the case which daily grow more serious. Hard cash is the demand in Peking just as much as here, and hard cash cannot be had in adequate amounts, so there the matter stands."—The 17th. the anniversary of the Siege of Tientsin, was duly commemorated there, the ladies assisting in the decoration of the graves of those who fell in the defence.—The endeavour of some of the high officials to get H E Chang Chih-tung retained in Peking as a member of the Grand Council has failed, and H E. is going to his home in Chihli, where, according to the "P. and T. Times," he will probably remain.—Three American citizens were charged in the U. S. Consular Court at Tientsin on the 17th with murderous assault and robbery, the intended victim being Eugene Vernon. One of them turned States evidence, and the other two were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and were ordered to Shanghai under guard.—Two American Legation students had a very narrow escape from suffocation by coke gas at Peitaiho on the 16th. They were found in bed unconscious and were restored with great difficulty. It is curious that during returning consciousness they each persisted in speaking only Chinese.

The "China Times" is informed that a British limited company with a capital of $1,000,000 is about to be formed at Shanghai to introduce foreign methods of fishing on the China coast.

From recent issues of the "China Times" we learn that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., have awarded the sum of £50 to the relatives of Mr. Baxter, who was killed in the Company's service at Tangku.—General and Mrs. O'Moore Creagh, with Captain St. John, A. D. C., leave for home by the Siberian railway on Friday. The command at Tientsin has been given to Colonel Thorneycroft, of South African fame, who will have the local rank of Major-General.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 16th, and Kobe and Nagasaki the 17th inst. —Mr. Ludwig Bischof, second son of Captain F. and Mrs. Bischof, died at Kobe of consumption on the 14th, aged 19. He was a talented musician, and often assisted at concerts in Kobe.—The 13th was "Osaka Day" at the Exhibition and preparations were made for 100,000 visitors, but there was such a crush that the ticket office was overturned and there was an actual r w. A total of 93,464 tickets were sold, but many more obtained admission.—The Mikado has conferred on General Kuropatkin

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the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun" and on Generals Sollohout and Wogack, the principal members of General, Kuropatkin's suite, the First Class of the Rising Sun, and the First Class of the Sacred Treasure, respectively.—A seaman of the t.-b.-d. Virago was drowned while bathing at Kobe on the 14th.—Mr. Ferguson, Chief Engineer of the P. M. S. Siberia, fell from the promenade to the upper deck of the steamer on the 14th, the gangway ladder having been removed to allow cargo to be handled. He was taken to the hospital at Kobe with a compound fracture of the right wrist, a scalp wound, and some injury to his back.—Complete order has been restored among the Osaka ricsha-men.—The Japanese Government proposes to monopolise the manufacture of cigarettes —The Gaisen Maru, sunk near Vladivostock, is to be raised.

THE "Japan Mail" says that Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen, the residence of the Bishop of St. David's, has been destroyed by fire. The Bishop and Mrs. Owen, nine children, the chaplain, and ten indoor servants escaped without injury. With the exception of a small wing the palace is destroyed. The loss includes the Chapel of the Baptist, the valuable oil-paintings of former occupiers of the See, and priceless historical documents.

THE following obituary notices appear in the "Foochow Echo" of the 13th inst. :—

The sad telegraphic news that reached here last Saturday of the sudden death at New York from apoplexy of William Graham, was received by every one with the deepest regret.

William Graham originally came out to the East in 1881 to join the firm of William L. Hunter. In 1889 he entered the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was in charge of their business here until the beginning of this year, when he resigned his position to proceed to New York to open a branch there for Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ld.

His ever genial temperament and kind nature endeared him to one and all of us, and no more generally popular man has resided here—he was a warm supporter of every branch of sport, and whenever opportunity offered was to be seen on our Recreation Ground or Race Course—he was also a prominent member of the Gun Club, and until recently a constant player at the Racquet Court.

He could count his friends, and they were a host in number, all over China, and there are few who visited this port who have not good reason to remember the hospitality of the large-hearted "Bill Graham." In business, his word was his bond, and he was universally respected both by foreigners and natives—in fact, we cannot remember a death of any foreigner that the Chinese have evinced such genuine sorrow over.

He married in 1895 the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. R. Westall, for whom general sympathy is expressed in their sudden and sad bereavement.

The termination of a severe illness, a combination of malaria and typhoid fever, caused the death of Percy Manfred Skene-Knox at the Hopital, shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Skene-Knox had many friends in this port and wherever he had sojourned; and the news of his decease, following, as it did, a decided rally, and a day of great improvement in his condition, came as a great shock to all who knew him.

Percy Skene-Knox was a man of strong individuality. Undoubtedly his bent lay in a military career. He was born and bred a soldier. Scotch by parentage, his domicile has been German, and he served as a cadet in the German Military Schools for some years, till he left the army as Lieutenant, to join the Customs Service in 1898, and at the outbreak of the Boxer troubles in 1900 joined the German Expeditionary Force and served with distinction in the Paotingfu Expedition, receiving two medals at its close.

As a member of the community, he did no little for the common weal; as a friend he was loyal and steadfast, as a man he was strong and upright.

Great sympathy is felt for those interested in or connected with Mr. Skene-Knox. He died, twenty-eight years old, in his prime, strong, young, and enthusiastic, full of pluck and individuality.

His loss is greatly deplored by all.

THE following tea-notes are from the "Foochow Echo":—

The commencement of business in Congou this year was unattended by any kind of excitement. The market for season 1903-1904 seemed to drift into life towards the end of last month and transactions have gradually increased in bulk as arrivals from the country were offered. Some of the up-country Souchongs are late in arriving. none of the well-known "name" chops having as yet come to hand, and this is causing some inconvenience in view of the Glenshiel closing on the 8th inst. and the German mail steamer Stuttgart on the 9th. The quality of the crop generally is pronounced as being fully "good average" and the leading chops from some districts above it. For these last, higher prices have been paid, notably for the choice Soomoos and Chingwos, but otherwise the range is very much on last year's scale. Paklums, as an exception to general quality, are poor, but owing to scarcity have fetched high prices. The scarcity of these teas is caused by green-tea buyers from Shanghai having secured all the best leaf grown in the district for the manufacture of green tea to be made here and sent to Shanghai for mixture or otherwise for shipment there. According to the teamen's report the first crop of Congou will be short of last year's supply. The Export to date to Europe is 390,224 lbs. against 241,107 lbs. last year, carried by the Malacca, the Calchas and coast steamers going South. (6th June.)

Business in the tea market has continued fairly active during the past week. The Chinese estimate of a short first-crop of Congou is being borne out by the meagre supplies, the total arrivals to date being only 105,000 half-chests against 144,500 half-chests to the same date last year. This, together with the comparatively satisfactory quality of the tea, has tended to support prices. The Export to Europe is 3,358,225 lbs. against 3,441,562 lbs. at the same date last year. (13th June.)

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 17th inst.—Another European was attacked by plague at Hongkong on the 13th. M. Pasquet, the Frenchman who was brought from Canton to Hongkong plague-stricken, died on the 13th.—Viceroy Tsên landed at Hongkong on the 14th and paid a formal visit to the Governor.—The South African fever-infected blankets were sold at Cape Town by the military authorities to the number of 180,000 at 2½d. each.—A Singapore Cold Storage Co., Ld., has been registered.—The French Court of Enquiry into the wreck of the steamer Paul Doumer entirely exonerated the master, Captain Heleux.—A Ceylon telegram says that the boys burnt to death at Eton were a son of Major Home of the Highland Light Infantry, and a grand-nephew of Sir Edward Lawson. The Earl of Clarendon escaped by smashing his bedroom window and jumping out.—Sir Edward Hulse, who committed suicide at Johannesburg, suffered from an old unhealed fracture of the thigh.

THE following story, from the "Hongkong Daily Press," should be sent to the "Spectator":—

Our attention has been called to a surprising display of sagacity on the part of a pigeon owned by Police-Sergeant MacSwayed, well-known in the Colony as an enthusiastic bird-fancier. The bird in question, a blue homer cock, has been trained to fly any distance up to one hundred miles, and about eight months ago was lost in a heavy rainstorm whilst returning from Macao. He turned up eventually, however, a mere bundle of feathers and showing every trace of hard times. Four months ago he disappeared from the cote at Yaumati Police Station, and not a sign of him could be seen anywhere. On Friday last, Sergeant MacSwayed, who had given up hope of ever seeing the bird again, being under the impression that he had been stolen and eaten by Chinese, was amazed to see the missing homer walking along the street towards the station and the cote. He was picked up and examined, and it was found that both wings had been clipped so closely as to make flight an impossibility. The bird had succeeded in escaping from captivity and walked all the way back to its home, doubtless with great difficulty and danger, not alone from the street traffic but also from thieving natives with an eye to gastronomical delicacies. Sergeant MacSwayed is now endeavouring to find the thief or thieves, with a view to visiting justice upon him or them.

THE following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 17th :—

The Maharajah of Bikanir, who was in Hongkong in 1900 and is well known to be one of the keenest sportsmen among Indian princes, has promised to subscribe 1,000 rupees towards the expenses of the tour of an Indian cricket team in England.

The British steamer Clitus (Captain McDonald), which arrived here yesterday from Chinkiang with a cargo of ground-nuts, reports that on the night of the 15th inst., about 15 miles south-west of Breaker Point, she passed a steamer towing a large craft, which from its appearance seemed to be a steamer. The funnel and mast were gone.

The s.s. Samshui, which a Reuter telegram a few days ago reported as lost in a hurricane at Manila, has arrived there in safety, though bearing traces of heavy weather. The Samshu rescued the native crew of nine of the schooner Josephine, which foundered during the storm. The steamer's commander reports many wrecks on the shores of Leyte and Samar.

A special to the Calcutta "Englishman," dated London, 27th May, says Rabelais, Mead, Acefull, and Cerisier completed the field at the Derby. The first three jockeys were Maher (who rode Rock Sand also in the "2,000"), Thomson, and Halsey. Describing the race, the message says :—Mead led to the top of the hill, when Rock Sand drew to the front and made the remainder of the running, winning by two lengths, the same distance separating the second and the third. It was a beautiful day and the course was in splendid condition. The crowd was enormous. The King and Queen and the Princess Victoria were present.

THE "China Mail" says :—

The Indian papers, says the "Singapore Free Press" of 6th June, record the other day that Kang Yü-we, the Chinese reformer, had been banquetted by his compatriots in Calcutta prior to his sailing for China, on the invitation of the Emperor Kwang Hsu to return. Kang Yü-wei is Chinese enough to know a Chinese trap when he sees it. He may have sailed away from Calcutta but he has arrived in Bombay. And we now learn that he proposes touring through Upper Burma before sailing for China. We should not be in the least surprised to hear that this great Chinese author and political thinker found occasion to prolong his tour in the Malay Peninsula on arriving here from Rangoon in order still further to postpone his reaching China to a still later date. There are at present too many

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facilities for decapitation in China for Kang Yü-wei to contemplate with comfort. A telegram of invitation is not always the innocent thing it looks, and the Darjeeling fly will not walk into the parlour of the Peking spider just yet.

The "Straits Times" in referring to the subject says :—There is a rumour in Singapore that the false telegram which Kang Yü-wei received from the alleged Emperor of China, recalling him to China from Darjeeling, was dispatched from Peking by a Singapore Chinese who is at present in China.

The Parsees have shown themselves so formidable on the cricket field in India and more Indians than one have made such a name in England, that we are very glad to learn that a match has been arranged for Saturday next on the Recreation Ground at 2 p.m. between the S. M. Police and the Shanghai Parsees. The Indian team have been and are practising sedulously, and the prowess of the Police has been proved in many a hard-fought encounter, so that the match promises to be a very attractive one. It is often alleged that there is a great lack of interest in the weekly matches now, because it is only the same men playing over and over again under different designations. The same men play now for the Cricket Club, now for the Country Club, or the Golf Club, or the Recreation Club, or the Alley Athletic Club, etc., etc., and the introduction of an entirely new element, like the Parsee team, should give a much wanted fillip to the king of games here.

The following telegram from the "Times of Ceylon" throws more light on the badly-managed campaign in Somaliland :—

Bombay, 24th May, 10.10 p m.

The Bohotle correspondent of the "Times of India" says there is a deadlock in Somaliland.

No one seems to know quite what to do. The whole Obbia force, however, is coming over to Bohotle, which will take two months, as the transport on the Obbia side is totally broken down, and camels on the Bohotle side are limited.

The present needs of the Expedition are pressing. Camels can only be bought with great difficulty and in small numbers.

We are absolutely at the mercy of the owners of the hired transport, as the whole force is rationed up to the end of July only. It is calculated that, if it has to remain in the country beyond that date, 600 camels at least will have to be raised from somewhere, or a light railway laid from Berbera to Bohotle.

This will take at least seven months to accomplish.

Two hundred camels are now on their way to the front, having been sent over from Aden. These will be useful to stave off our immediate wants, for the present at all events.

Spies have brought in news that they have seen tracks of large numbers of the Mullah's forces, horsemen and others, within only thirty miles of Bohotle, in a north-westerly direction.

More have been sent out to ascertain whether the reports are well-founded.

If true, this coincides with the recent rumours that the Mullah's army was trekking to the Nogal Valley, now that the rains have fallen and he can move wherever he likes.

The country there is much less covered with the thick bush that characterised his former haunts; but he will be in better position to be supplied with arms and ammunition by caravans working south towards him from Botaso, a port on the northern coast just outside the Protectorate limit.

The "Times of Ceylon" of the 26th ult. reports the arrival at Colombo of a lifeboat with six men in it from the Natal line steamer Umona, 2,031 tons, from Colombo for Natal, which stranded on a coral reef in the Maldives, in One-and-a-half Degree Channel, on the 15th ult. The Umona left Colombo on the 13th ult. with nine first-class passengers and 467 emigrants. Fearing that the steamer might heel over or slide off into deep water, the captain landed all the passengers and emigrants on one of the islands, and then called for volunteers to go to Colombo in the life-boat. Two officers, two passengers, and two lascar seamen made up the crew of the lifeboat and they were ten days reaching Colombo. One of the passengers in the lifeboat says :—

"On the night of the 16th instant, at 8 p.m., the life-boat, well-provisioned and with six souls on board, set sail for Colombo, which was nearly 400 miles distant. The journey was full of danger. Seas constantly washed over the little craft, and it was at times half-full of water. The weather was never of the pleasantest, and, despite the officers' efforts to keep the boat to her direct course, she drifted badly and must have gone over 600 miles. To make matters worse, the two lascars proved refractory. One developed dysentery and was more than useless. The other—a fat serang—sulked and laboured under the impression that the Europeans were depriving him of food whilst they themselves had everything they wanted. Consequently the two lascars worked only when they were driven to it. It is worth mentioning, too, that the Maldivian fishermen, already alluded to, proved utter miscreants, and refused all help to the shipwrecked party until they had been bribed with bags of rice, saying they had orders to loot the vessel! To cut a long story short, the life-boat came in sight of Colombo last night, and, being rowed for the last half hour, reached the harbour at eight o'clock. H.M.S. Pique was the first vessel reached, and Mr. Bruckland, thinking it was H.M.S. Highflyer, determined to make a report to Admiral Drury, as he thought. The officers of the Pique treated the passengers with the greatest kindness, and the night was spent on board."

H.M.S. Pique went out the next day to the assistance of the stranded vessel.

In an article in its issue of the 9th ult., the "Spectator," which has become quite a Tory paper, says, in expressing its satisfaction at the removal of the Corn Tax : "It is the removal of the only duty which could have been utilised in the interest of an Imperial Zollverein. When the question is first stated, the suggestion that Colonial goods should come into the British market on more favourable terms than foreign goods seems quite simple and natural. Why should not we favour our own flesh and blood by remitting for their benefit the duties we impose on the foreigner? The answer is that we cannot take off what we have not put on. If we are to remit duties on Colonial produce, we must first have charged them on foreign produce. This is the objection which would, as we hold, have proved fatal to any scheme of preferential tariffs supposing that it had been seriously taken in hand. Foreign and Colonial produce now come into the British market on equal terms. Before we can alter those terms to the advantage of the Colonist we must first alter them to the disadvantage of the foreigner. We must impose a burden on all our customers alike as a preliminary to favouring a particular group of customers by its removal. If the Corn Tax had remained, this would not have been true as regards Canada. Canada is a corn-growing country, and it would have been open to us to admit Canadian corn free of duty while continuing to charge the shilling a quarter on corn from Russia or Argentina or the United States. We are sincerely glad that the way to preferential tariffs is no longer to be made straight in this fashion."

The New York "Nation" of the 23rd of April says :—

Whether Great Britain's public credit does or does not, at this moment, surpass that of any other nation, may be a question for discussion; but the question will not be settled by a comparison of prices for England's public securities and ours. The "World" combats, on this ground, the assertion of the "Evening Post's" London correspondent, that "England's credit still stands much above that of any other country"; pointing out that while 2½ per cent British consols sell now at 91 5-16, United States 2 per cent bonds are 106¼ bid. Two facts combine, however, to vitiate this comparison. One is, that the interest on our Government bonds is free of tax, as against a present tax of more than 6 per cent on the income from British consols. The other is, that, out of our $914,500,000 Government bonds outstanding April 1, $495,500,000 were in the hands of banks which had to hold them as a means of retaining their note circulation and public deposits. In this respect, the situation here is much what it was with British consols during 1897, when trustee and savings-bank surplus funds were virtually driven into consols. Since the Colonial Stock Act of 1900—one of Mr. Chamberlain's steps to appease England's dependencies—admitted about $1,000,000,000 new securities to the field of trustee investment, consols have lost their peculiar leverage. United States bonds would have partly lost it if the Aldrich bill, greatly widening the scope of collateral required for Government bank deposits, had become a law. But, in any case, one season's price of Government bonds is a very inadequate measure of relative public credit. If the United States Government had issued eight or nine hundred millions of new bonds within three years, on a depressed investment market, our own present prices could scarcely have been maintained. Yet we could not fairly say that our credit had declined.

The New York "Nation" of the 7th ult. says :—

The news of the week relating to the Manchurian question converges to the one point that Secretary Hay's protest against the Russian programme was the chief reason why it was disavowed. Japan has telegraphed her thanks, and Ambassador Cassini has conveyed not exactly thanks, but the good will of his Government and himself, in large measure. Still later information implies that the so-called demands made upon China by Russia were merely inquiries. What would China do or say if Russia should do this or that? Thirst for information is a very different thing from a demand that Chinese ports shall remain closed, or that no more foreign Consuls be allowed in Manchuria. This explanation, it is said, involves no retreat from any position officially taken by Russia. Of course not. The only positions taken by Russia are those taken at St. Petersburg. Requests for information may be as plenty as blackberries at Peking, but they do not commit the Czar's Government to any policy whatever. All this is agreeable news at Washington, but it will be still more satisfactory when Russia carries out her agreement for the evacuation of Manchuria. Meanwhile, news coming directly from Peking says that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has issued a denial similar to that of St. Petersburg. He states that his communication was misconstrued, and that the only conditions formulated by him as precedent to the evacuation of Manchuria are those necessary for the protection of Russian intersts. This is so extremely vague that it may include anything, from complete evacuation to complete and permanent occupation. It leaves the same conviction in the minds of observers that all other events in that quarter have produced—that Russia will retain as much of Manchuria now as she can hold without being obliged to fight for it, and that some time she will get the whole

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Miscellaneous Articles.

KARL BLIND ON THE GERMAN NAVY.

22nd June.

KARL BLIND'S article in the current number of the "North American Review" is not the only one he has written of late on that and cognate subjects. In some ways he is peculiarly well-fitted for his self-imposed task, that of proving to Englishmen that they have nothing to fear from the increased naval activity of Germany. For many years he has been domiciled in England, and claims to be as much in earnest for the welfare of the land of his adoption as for that of the Fatherland which gave him birth. The burden of his song always is that whatever the Kaiser may do or say, whatever ardent Pan-Germans may declare or Anglophobia threaten, there is but one idea in the German mind and that is how to meet the threatened double attack from East and West. All else, he says, means nothing. It is defence, not defiance, much less assault, that is the aim of the present arming. The position of the Fatherland between two such antagonists as Russia and France is clearly sketched. We need not enter upon that part of the subject. All the world recognises the immensity of such a danger and acknowledges the justice of preparations for meeting it. The naval question is, he says, simply one of national "security." He quotes with approval General von der Goltz's arguments under this head, showing the immense value that a fleet in command of the Baltic would have for Germany were she at war with Russia, and appends the following summary, which declares clearly enough the present aim of the German admiralty:—"A war against an allied France and Russia renders it necessary for us to have a fleet which at least would be superior to a single one of those two antagonists."

There is no doubt whatever that the patriotism of the German people is such that they may be relied on to second the efforts of their government to a very considerable extent in naval as in other matters. But whether or no France will consent to play second fiddle remains to be seen. France is richer by far than her rival, and she is certainly not inferior in patriotism. What Russia may be able to do is clear from what she has done. The days of her naval expansion are by no means ended.

It is to Russia that Karl Blind points when he bids the British people behold the enemy. He professes to know that a number of the anti-German articles that have appeared under various signatures in British reviews have been written by one hand and that that hand is pledged to "serve the cause of Muscovite aggression:" is, in other words, in the pay of Russia. But it is not altogether to this that the present ill-feeling towards Germany is due. Mr. Blind remembers the tirades of the past few years. He knows of the trade rivalry, and declares that "Delenda est Germania" has for years been the cry of a certain section of the British people. This will be news to most Englishmen, who until the opening of the Transvaal war were as profoundly ignorant of the notion that they hated Germany and all her works as they were of the astounding fact that Germany hated them. As the writer reminds us, we have on many a field fought side by side with German troops and never once against them. Our surprise at the Anglophobia of the three war years was only too real.

It would be more reassuring to most of us if we felt as certain as we should like to be that Karl Blind is expressing not merely his own opinion, but that of the German Government and the German people. The Kaiser's contrasted figures, which are given in the article, showing the wide difference between the strength of the British navy and that of Germany, are beside the question. Our navy covers the ocean, the German can be concentrated in that small portion of it known to us as the North Sea, and such concentration might well be effective when tenfold its strength on our side was thousands of leagues away. It is for this reason that we have taken the example of our German friends as a good one to follow—the example of preparation. We threaten no one. Our aim is peace. Defence, not attack, is our motto, as much as it is that of the Germany represented by the writer of the article to which we refer, and which, we may remark by the way, is not quite the same Germany as that which the Kaiser's sea speeches and the Pan-Germanic orators have in view.

We are quite willing to believe that no one will wish to go war with us while our defences are as they should be, and hence our conviction that the creation of a Home Squadron and the establishment of a new naval base on the Firth of Forth recently decided upon are political moves as prudent as they will probably be effectual.

As regards Russia, we know precisely the points at which it is possible for her policy and ours to come into conflict. But with the exception of the Far East there is no part of the World where we are likely to come into conflict with Russia, except in defence of our own interests alone. It is altogether unlikely that we shall ever again interfere to thwart her for the benefit of other people who ought to be able to safeguard their own affairs.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION AS IT IS.

23rd June.

THE truth of the matter is that the arts in which Russian diplomacy is so proficient when a weak Oriental Government is to be persuaded have been employed at Peking by Mr. Pokotiloff, Mr. Pianson being the official mask, with complete success; and all the effort of the British and Japanese representatives to strengthen China's opposition to the aggression of Russia were fruitless from the start, the Chinese Government being a willing victim to Russia. The cession of Manchuria to Russia was practically settled by the Cassini Convention, and, as we mentioned at the time, the liberal-minded and progressive Chinese throughout the Empire described that convention tersely as the sale of China to Russia. All the discussions that have taken place since between successive Russian representatives and the Chinese Government, have been nothing more than the arrangement of the manner in which Manchuria was to be absorbed by Russia without exciting other Powers into premature action, the Russian promises of evacuation being merely intended to stave off opposition while the process of consolidation was going on. Mr. Pokotiloff remained at Peking until he had made the final arrangement, and it is a significant fact that the send-off he received at the railway station when he left for Russia the other day was such as is seldom given even to an imperial or royal Prince. All the highest officials of the Empire at Peking were on the platform to bid him farewell, and they treated him as if they were saying good-bye to China's tobiose and greatest friend. Mr. Lessar's task is to reconcile the representatives of other Powers to the arrangement that Mr. Pokotiloff has made, and with this object the fiction is maintained that there is still negotiation with Prince Ching necessary before Russia can carry out her promised evacuation. It is at least amusing to read the following account, summarised by the "Japan Mail" from the "Asahi Shimbun," of the recent discussion between Mr. Lessar and Prince Ching:—

Mr. Lessar urged that Russia's sentiments towards China were those of neighbourly friendship, and that China should show a similar spirit; which remark elicited from Prince Ching the rejoinder that Russia did not prove her friendship by her habit of placing China in embarrassing positions. Thereto Mr. Lessar retorted that Russia could not be truly charged with anything of the kind; that on the occasion of the Liaotung Peninsula's retrocession and on that of the North-China complication, she had shown herself a friend, and that although she did not lay claim to having placed China under any obligation, she thought herself entitled to considerate treatment. The

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Prince maintained that she had received such treatment, since every possible privilege and concession had been given to her, but that the convention now proposed could not be agreed to. Nevertheless, answered Mr. Lessar, the convention is intended merely to supplement the evacuation treaty: it only fills up the lacunæ in the latter and converts it into a working arrangement. Prince Ching replied that the evacuation treaty was only a year old; that it had been negotiated between himself and Mr. Lessar; that its conditions were plain and simple; that to allege a necessity for supplementing it after such a brief interval and at the hands of the very officials by whom it had been negotiated was incomprehensible, and that were Mr. Lessar in his, the Prince's, place, he would not and could not entertain such a proposition. Mr. Lessar inferred from the Prince's language that some apprehension was entertained as to the interference of other Powers. But this was a matter that concerned solely the relations of the two empires. Russia had already withdrawn the demands originally presented by her and had substituted others of which a copy had been transmitted by the manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, Mr. Pokotiloff. If any other Power attempted to interfere Russia had means of dealing with the incident and China need not be uneasy. Prince Ching asked what those means were, but Mr. Lessar thought it would not be too late to describe them after the negotiations were concluded. Prince Ching then said that he had already submitted Mr. Pokotiloff's draft to the Throne, but that it had failed to obtain the approval of either the Empress Dowager or the Emperor; that Chinese public opinion was entirely opposed to it; that the Foreign Representatives condemned it, and that in the face of such objections at home and abroad he could only ask to have it withdrawn. Mr. Lessar stated that he had authority to make treaties, but not to break them. If China would not agree to Russia's proposals, was she prepared to guarantee that there should be no future disturbances of order in Manchuria? The Prince answered that China would spare no pains to attain that result after the withdrawal of the Russian troops. Mr. Lessar observed that the former proposals having been withdrawn, only four points had now to be considered. He saw no difficulty in China agreeing to them, and he must press for a definite answer whether she would or would not agree. The Prince could not answer immediately. Mr. Lessar, however, opined that the Prince had full power, and urged him not to resort to evasions. Prince Ching denied that his power extended beyond discussion. The right of approval or rejection rested with the Throne. In a matter of such grave importance careful reflection was necessary. The conference then came to an end and Prince Ching at once proceeded to the Ewo Park.

On this the "Japan Mail" remarks:—

As to the four proposals alluded to in the above conference, it is not publicly known what they are. Some allege that they are four out of the original seven; others that they are different, and others that they virtually embody the whole seven. At all events the fact that they were submitted through the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank seems to be clear. Further, if the above conference be correctly reported, Mr. Lessar admitted that the celebrated Seven Demands had been presented by Mr. Plançon, whereas the St. Petersburg Cabinet denied anything of the kind. But our readers will probably agree with us in thinking that these exceedingly detailed reports of conferences which, according to all the rules of diplomacy, ought to be carefully guarded against publicity, must be received with much reserve.

Manchuria, as we said the other day, is gone, and Mongolia, through which Russia is already driving a railway, will follow. Now it is for the Powers who are really interested in maintaining the integrity of China to act like men of business, accept the *fait accompli*, and decide what course to take in the new circumstances. England and Japan have been unable to help China because China did not want to be helped. England has, therefore, to consider now how her ally Japan is affected by China's weakness. But there is one truth in the alleged remonstrance of Prince Ching. Chinese public opinion is entirely opposed to the aggression of Russia; and the present Manchu misgovernment of China cannot endure indefinitely. The majority of the high officials in the provinces are earnestly anxious for the integrity of their country; and the subservience of the present Government to Russia does not tend to increase their loyalty to the Manchus. Public opinion in China grows slowly and moves slowly, but it will grow and it will move. There is no country, however, where it is more difficult to foresee the future than China.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN GERMANY.

24th June.

In view of the general election which has been proceeding in Germany, an article in the May issue of the "Nineteenth Century and After," with the above title, by Mr. O. Eltzbacher, will be found full of interest. It is not easy to give a summary of it in the space at our disposal. The Social Democratic party is the strongest political party in Germany, but it is the party of discontent with things as they are, and in consequence the German Emperor has seldom lost an opportunity of condemning it in unmeasured terms. The Kaiser has called its members "enemies to the divine order of things, without a fatherland;" it has been branded as "*Die Umsturgpartei*," the party of subversion; the Kaiser has said: "For Me every Social Democrat is synonymous with enemy of the nation, and of the Fatherland." At the meeting of the Conservative party in March 1897, Freiherr von Stumm said: "The right to vote should be taken away from the Social Democrats, and no Social Democrat should be permitted to sit in the Diet." Professor H. Delbrück, the distinguished historian, has written: "The duty of the Government is not to educate Social Democracy to decent behaviour, but to suppress it, or, if that should be impossible, to repress it, or, if that be impossible, at least to hinder its further growth. . . What is necessary is that the sentiment should be awakened among all classes of the population that Social Democracy is a poison which can be resisted only by the strongest and most united moral opposition." That was written in 1895, when the Social Democratic vote was 23.30 of the whole vote; in 1898 it was 27.18 and it will be larger still this year.

The party was created by the thinkers and idealists Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Ferdinand Lassalle; but it soon "became by gradual evolution, the level-headed political representative of German labour under the able guidance of talented working men. Its present chief is the turner August Bebel, and among the most prominent members of the party are workmen such as Mr. Grillenberger, a locksmith; Mr. Auer, a saddler; Messrs. Molkenbuhr and Meister, cigar workers; Mr. Bernstein, the son of an engine driver; Mr. Von Vollmar, formerly a post official. Workingmen such as those mentioned manage, lead, and control the party which may be said to embrace about 2,500,000 men, and maintain perfect order and absolute discipline amongst that vast number." Of the strict integrity of the leaders there has never been a question; it has no wealthy brewers or bankers contributing to the party funds and influencing its policy; "it has preserved its truly democratic, one might almost say its proletarian, character" as essentially a Labour party.

The German constitution gives universal suffrage, and the Social Democratic votes which were only 124,700 in 1871 rose to 493,300 in 1877. Prince Bismarck made up his mind to suppress the party, and a reign of terror was before long inaugurated. The working men's Unions were suppressed and their publications confiscated. "Innumerable bonâ fide co-operative societies were compelled by the police to close their doors without any trial and without the possibility of appeal, and numerous Social Democrats were equally summarily expelled from Germany at a few days' notice, through the discretion which the new Act had vested in the police, Many were placed under police supervision, others were not allowed to change their domicile. Thousands of Social Democrats were thus reduced to beggary, many being thrown into prison, and many fleeing to Switzerland, England, or the United States." In one month the Law Courts inflicted no less than 500 years of imprisonment for *lésemajestè*. The result of this persecution was that in 1881 the number of Social Democratic votes sank to 312,000.

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The effect of this violent repression was only temporary, however, and then Bismarck tried by his Workmen's Insurance Laws to entice the working men away from their party. But the benefits of the scheme were found to be illusory, and by degrees "the party pulled itself together, and found that determination and perseverance which are only born from adversity, and which are bound to lead individuals and parties possessing these qualities to greatness." In 1881, as we have seen, the Social Democrats polled 312,000 votes out of a total of 5,097,800: in 1898 they polled 2,107,076 out of a total of 7,752,700. On the dismissal of Prince Bismarck, the Kaiser determined to handle the Social Democrats himself, and to kill the movement with kindness. The attempt was unsuccessful, and was followed by the introduction in the Reichstag of fresh measures of repression, which were, however, successively rejected.

To give a fair idea of what German Social Democracy is, Mr. Eltzbacher quotes the following from the "Official Handbook for Social Democratic Voters" of 1898:—

The aim of Social Democracy is not to divide all property, but to combine it and use it for the development and improvement of mankind, in order to give to all a life worthy of man. Work shall become a duty for all men able to work. The word of the Bible, 'He that does not work neither shall he eat,' shall become a true word.

Marriage, in contradiction to religious teachings, is in innumerable cases a financial transaction pure and simple. Woman has value in the eyes of men only when she has a fortune, and the more money she has the higher rises her value. Therefore marriage has become a business, and thousands meet in the marriage market, for instance, by advertisements in newspapers, in which a husband or a wife is sought in the same way in which a house or a pig is offered for sale. Conquently unhappy marriages have never been more numerous than at the present time, a state of affairs which is in contradiction to the real nature of marriage. Social Democracy desires that marriages be concluded solely from mutual love and esteem, which is only possible if man and woman are free and independent, if each has a free existence and an individual personality, and is therefore not compelled to buy the other or to be bought. This state of freedom and equality is only possible in the socialistic society.

Who desires to belong to a Church shall not be hindered, but he shall pay only for the expenses of his Church together with his co-religionists.

The schools and the whole educational system shall be separated from the Church and religious societies, because education is a civil matter.

The God of Christians is not a German, French, Russian, or English god, but a God of all men, an international God. God is the God of love and of peace, and therefore it borders upon blasphemy that the priests of different Christian nations invoke this God of love to give victory to their nation in the general slaughter. It is equally blasphemous if the priest of one nation prays the God of all nations for a victory over another nation. In striving to found a brotherhood of nations and the peaceful co-operation of nations in the service of civilisation, Social Democracy acts in a most Christian spirit, and tries to realise what the Christian priests of all nations, together with the Christian monarchs, hitherto would not, or could not, realise. By combining the workers of all nations, Social Democracy tries to effect a federation of nations in which every State enjoys equal rights, and in which the peculiarities of the inner character of every nation may peacefully develop.

Owing to the towns in Germany being as much under-represented as the country is over-represented, the Social Democrats in the late Reichstag with 27.18 per cent of the votes had only 14.11 per cent of the seats, their numbers being 57 out of 393 members. The Centre (Roman Catholic party) with only two-thirds the number of voters that the Social Democrats had, gained 102 seats. "Based upon the same proportion of votes to members which obtains with the Centre party, the representatives of the Social Democratic party in the last Diet should have numbered 148 and not fifty-seven." In course of time this party, it seems, will become the commanding party in the Reichstag, and the Government must either give way to it, or restrict it by a *coup d'état*, involving the abolition of universal suffage, or divert popular dissatisfaction with home affairs by a foreign war. Mr. Eltzbacher concludes by saying: "Before German statesmen try further experiments in crushing democracy, more dangerous than those which they have tried before, they will do well to ponder over the wisdom of the proverb, '*Laissez faire, laissez passer*,' and to consider that the greatness of all Anglo-Saxon countries rests securely upon the rock of free democracy, and that in no Anglo-Saxon State has Social Democracy ever flourished."

Reviews.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd OF MAY.)

In one of his first speeches in California President Roosevelt spoke of the enlarging influence of the United States on the Pacific Ocean. Referring to the fact that this speech had attracted a good deal of attention in Germany, the New York "Nation" says:—

We do so much tall talking of that kind, in the press and on the stump, that we think nothing of it, because we know that it means nothing in particular. But here is the German press talking about daring ambitions and an alarming development of the Monroe Doctrine! What stupid folk they are to take this screaming of the eagle as anything more than practising the scales. Yet if that noble bird expects to be welcome in the international zoological gardens, where he has demanded admission, it would be just as well for him to adopt the rule of not screeching unless he means something by it, or of always carrying a placard in his talons, reading: "Don't mind me; I'm only joking."

The following short extract, referring to the same subject, is taken from the New York "Tribune":—

To look for American supremacy in Pacific trade is to look for nothing more than the execution of natural laws. There is more responsibility than authority imposed upon us by it If we become the dominant naval power in the Pacific, w shall be in an increased measure respone sible for peace and order there, but we shall have no added privileges, and certainly shall claim no exclusive rights

The Brooklyn "Citizen" regards with warm approval the position taken by the President, considering, as it does, that the paramountcy of the United States on the Pacific is bound to come sooner or later. We extract the following comments from its columns:—

The United States by reason of its geographical position is the dominant Western power on the mightiest of all oceans and with the completion of the Isthmian Canal its role will be accentuated. This, of course, is naturally disagreeable reading to the European Powers, which secretly resent the growing expansion of American influence in Asia, and hence the necessity on our part, as the President says, to protect our natural right and manifest destiny to control of the Pacific by a strong navy. The President is certain to find the American people at his back, when he enunciates such a strictly American programme as the paramountcy of the United States on the Pacific.

The New York "Mail and Empress" holds very similar views. It says:—

San Francisco, destined to be to the Pacific slope what New York is to the Atlantic, does well to awaken to her own future greatness. And President Roosevelt has done well to utter, in the plainest words, the expression of the people's acceptance of the mastery that has been committed to us.

Lord Lansdowne's announcement, that the establishment of any other Power in the Persian Gulf would be resisted by Great Britain, was still being vigorously commented on when the last mail left Several papers refer to the subject under the heading of "England's 'Monroe Doctrine,'" drawing attention to the position taken by the "Westminster Gazette," that the British motive, namely, the protection of the sea route to India, corresponds exactly with the Americans' motive in excluding European Powers from American waters, because American territory would thereby be threatened. The London correspondent of the New York "Sun" says:—

This decisive move marks a wholesome renewal of vitality and vigour in British policy. It alters the whole complexion of the general crisis which is arising in European affairs. The Russian efforts are for the present paralysed. The chief motives which led Russia to hold in check the Balkan troubles by every means in her power are thereby removed. The only remaining reasons why Russia should continue her present policy in Macedonia and Bulgaria are her partial unpreparedness for an immediate campaign against Turkey and the serious unrest within the borders of her own empire. The next few days will probably bring some indication as to whether the Russian plans have been changed. It is not at all impossible that her reply to Lord Lansdowne's militant threat will be the first move in the plan which will culminate in the march of Russian troops against Constantinople. It is safe to say that there will be no British threat of war to thwart her in that direction.

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The London correspondent of the New York "Tribune" refers to the subject as follows:—

The German comments on Lord Lansdowne's Persian Gulf policy are all on the same key, since the Berlin Foreign Office plays on the press as on a piano keyboard. The German censors affect to believe that Lord Lansdowne has offered a wanton affront to Russia, but that is sheer nonsense, even if the "Spectator" shares the view and is overcome by nervous excitability. The British Government has gratified Russia by bringing about the abandonment of the Bagdad railway scheme. The plain intimation that England intended to control the Persian gulf and not allow the establishment of a hostile base on her flank line of communication with India and Australia does not excite resentment either at St. Petersburg or Paris, as long as the German railway syndicate is kept out of Mesopotamia. The proclamation of the new British Monroe Doctrine for the defence of India is a momentous event, but the Persian Gulf is a long way from Manchuria, where the Russians are alternately reported as making preparations for war and reoccupying places which have never been evacuated. The Anglo-Japanese alliance will not operate unless France is drawn in in support of Russia, but there is slight probability of aggressive action in Manchuria when the Balkan situation is clouded with uncertainty.

The movement to make ex-President Cleveland the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904 is becoming popular everywhere. Started by the New York "World" and advocated in the most vigorous manner by the Brooklyn "Eagle," the movement obtained still further impetus from the enthusiastic reception accorded Mr. Cleveland at the opening of the St. Louis Exposition. The Minneapolis "Journal" says that "the whole country is talking about the possibility of Grover Cleveland again becoming the Democratic candidate for the Presidency." In the South the enthusiasm for Mr. Cleveland is quite remarkable, as is evident from the following short extracts from two or three of the leading papers. The Charleston "News and Courier" says:—

There is no question in our mind that Mr. Cleveland stands head and shoulders above any other Democrat in the United States, and we believe that he would beat Roosevelt hands down if he should be nominated.

The New Orleans "Picayune" says:—

Mr. Cleveland is the greatest living Democrat and the ablest living American statesman. He could do more than any other man for the Democratic party if the party would permit him. But will it? That is the question.

Mr. Bryan's attitude towards the Cleveland movement is stated at length in the New York "Commoner" as follows:—

It is foolish for Democrats to delude themselves with the idea that there ever can be harmony between those who believe as Mr. Cleveland does and those who believe in the recent platforms of the party. Mr. Cleveland has shown that his love for the gold standard is stronger than his love for a republic, because in 1900 he preferred to risk the destruction of the principles of self-government by an imperialism which he himself had denounced, rather than lift his voice in behalf of a party that stood for bimetallism as well as self-government. He has never said a word that indicated a change in his views on these questions and until his views are entirely changed he cannot become a member of the Democratic party without doing infinite harm. The party cannot invite him to be its spokesman or representative without assuming the burden that he and his plutocratic associates ought to bear with them into oblivion.

The Chicago "News" sums up the matter by saying "Grover Cleveland may be a candidate but there is a vast difference between a candidate and a nominee."

The following interesting extract "Not a Menace to Anybody," is taken from the "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia:—

The manner in which the United States navy figured in the debate in the British Parliament affords another proof that our progress in naval construction is keenly noted on the other side of the Atlantic. Half a dozen years ago the theory that this country might soon become sufficiently formidable on the sea to make it an important factor in the balance of international naval power would probably have been deemed not worth discussing abroad. The statement of the Secretary of the British Admiralty that our position in this respect is "a grave consideration which in future would have to be considered," shows how materially foreign opinion has changed. There is very little warrant, however, for what is apparently the official British assumption that the increase of our own maritime armaments furnishes a reason why England should go on expanding her fleet indefinitely. This country assuredly has no purpose to attack British possessions in the Western Hemisphere or to assail British commerce, unless it should itself be attacked. There is sound sense in the assertion of Sir Charles Dilke that it would be as great a mistake for Great Britain to "count upon the United States as an enemy as to count upon her as an active ally." British taxpayers may naturally groan at the unprecedented increase of the expenses of their fleet. But it is nonsense to hold up our own navy, designed as it is strictly for the purpose of home defence, as one of the list of bugbears which impels the United Kingdom to continue the process of turning out costly battleships by the wholesale.

The following amusing paragraph, under the heading "Alliance for Robbery," is taken from the Chicago "Chronicle":—

The latest rumour as to China is more credible than a number of its predecessors. It is that England has deserted Japan for Russia, which will permit that Power to absorb the "British sphere of influence" in China while Russia appropriates Manchuria. As rivals in predaciousness there is little to choose between the Lion and the Bear. As for our interests in the question, we can impartially say: "Go it Lion, go it Bear." But what about poor Mr. Hay? He has been deeply perturbed because Russia was seeming to take a slice of the Chinese Empire without giving another to poor England, for whom Mr. Hay acts as American guardian in any part of the globe. If Russia had to be denounced for violating the "open door" treaty, is Great Britain to go unscathed while copartnering with Russia in violating the Canton treaty stipulation guaranteeing integrity of the Chinese Empire? Mr. Hay must not attempt to solace his wounded conscience by requesting a slice of China for the United States. We have more empire in Asia now than we can take care of conveniently or creditably.

The Seattle "Daily Times" refers to the views of the venerable German exile, Karl Blind, who for half-a-century has carried on a democratic and national German propaganda from England. He insists in an article in the "North American Review" that Germany is not building her big navy entirely as a means to insure greater markets abroad but to insure safety on the Continent as well. The "Daily Times" comments as follows:—

Neither the United States nor England is, in Mr. Blind's estimation, the cause of Germany's exertion. France and Russia are the two elements of fear external to Germany. Mr. Blind points out that France for more than 400 years has made war on Germany for the sake of obtaining the Rhine frontier. So late as in the recent Franco-Prussian war a French fleet, "fortunately inefficient at that time," appeared in the German Ocean. The French Republic still keeps 600,000 men under arms and while its merchant marine is small its navy ranks next to that of England. "The readiness with which military and naval budgets are always voted in the French Chamber," Mr. Blind regards as a monitory sign for Germany. Russia, too, he thinks is hostile and the dual alliance he believes is directed against England in Asia and eventually against Germany. "Now," continues this patriotic German, "look at the massing of Russian troops on Germany's eastern frontier and at the massing of French troops on Germany's western frontier where, since the war of 1870-71 France has also established a very strong iron girdle of fortresses. If I could give here the diagrams showing the comparative proportions of Russian, French and German troops on the two frontiers, the most confirmed antagonist of Germany would have to acknowledge that there is good reason why Germany should be on her guard." But in the Orient Germany must find "new markets" to make the money to keep up her defences. So this new navy is, in part, to make the growing foreign trade secure. There is where the United States becomes interested. Germany is only one of the nations seeking trade in the Orient. There will be others. Unless Uncle Sam increases his navy so as to command instant respect at the sight of "the Stars and Stripes"—then the warning of Germany's activity has been lost.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

The magazine articles embodying the results of the observations of the Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, in "The Hawaiian Islands and in Oriental Lands," have been frequently reprinted in book form, and the most recent edition is dated but a few months ago (The Century Co. N. Y.). The book consists of six chapters, aggregating 190 pages, two of them on India, one of which is called "Impressions," while the other is "Its People and Religions."

There are also "Impressions of Japan and the Hawaiian Islands," while in the forefront is placed "Chinese Traits and Western Blunders," a brief survey of what struck the learned Bishop on his visit. There is nothing specially new in any of the chapters, but they abound in commonsense, and those who do not happen to have seen them will be glad to look them through, as one of the most recent and most accurate summaries of what intelligent visitors suppose themselves to see in countries where much is invisible.

Prof. H. A. Giles, of Cambridge, has collected his six lectures delivered a year and more ago before the students of Columbia University, New York City, and they appear in a volume (Macmillan and Co.) of 229 pages. Anticipating the obvious criticism that there is very little that is new or important in his lectures, Dr. Giles mentions that they appear at the express request of the University authorities. "It is not pretended," he says, "that Chinese scholarship will be in any way advanced by this publication. The lectures, slight in themselves, were never meant for advanced students, but rather to draw attention to, and possibly arouse some interest in, a subject which will occupy a larger space in the future than in the present or the past." The first lecture is on "The Chinese Language," with illustrations of several characters. The second is on "A Chinese Library," sketching that in Cambridge. In this we incidentally learn that a friend of the author had just completed and revised an elaborate translation of the Chinese novel

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called, "The Three Kingdoms," in time to have it burned by the Boxers in 1900. There is an essay on "Democratic China, a Comparison of China and Ancient Greece," a chapter on "Taoism," and a final collection of odds and ends called "Some Chinese Manners and Customs." The volume will add nothing to the author's reputation, but will be of service in brushing away many cobwebs from confused brains. Professor Edward S. Morse, the author of "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings," who was for two years Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University of Tokio, made a little raid on sections of China, and the result is a volume called "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes" (216 pages, Little, Brown & Co., Boston). It is not often that thirteen chapters on China are written on slighter basis of acquaintance, yet the book is readable and probably has a service to perform. Like Professor Giles, who calls his volume "China and the Chinese" (a designation and title much too large), Professor Morse has taken a title already preempted, but this will probably make very little difference a hundred years hence.

In "Chinese Heroes" (New York, Eaton and Mains, pp. 248), Professor Isaac H. Headland has collected a series of interesting narratives of the experiences, sufferings and martyrdom of many Christians of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission in Chihli. It is copiously illustrated with photographs of the individuals mentioned and adds to the tales already known many equal in interest and in pathos to any heretofore published. The volume ought to be widely circulated both in the homelands and in China itself, where the facts are so well known and where so many of these who survived are still doing valuable work.

Historic Macao.—By C. A. Montalto de Jesus. With illustrations from photographs and a map. In paper, 8vo., 358 pp. Hongkong; Kelly and Walsh, Ld. 1902. ($6)

This well-printed and illustrated volume has, we may take it, been a labour of love to its author, and it is an offspring that does credit to its father. It is fitting that Macao, the city that, in the author's words, has for three centuries stood as a unique breach in Chinese exclusivism, should find such a sympathetic historian. "To uphold that exceptional position, to tide over an over-precarious situation, hard indeed was the struggle of the Portuguese against a rampant mandarindom as well as against the ambitious designs of several maritime Powers; whilst far-reaching were the penalties of a martyr-like espousal of Rome's cause in the Far East, and of an unswerving though ill requited loyalty towards Portugal, under circumstances which verily constitute the reverse of Montesquieu's saying: 'Heureux le peuple dont l'histoire est ennuyeuse.'"

Visitors who go over from Hongkong for a day little realise how full of incident and adventure the story of Macao is; but to realise this, it is only necessary to dip into Mr. de Jesus's pages; and he who dips will read on and on, wondering how the little Colony has survived the blows it has received from all sides, even from the English who, if Mr. de Jesus is right, have treated Macao from time to time not merely with discourtesy, but with actual violence. To all who take an interest in the history of foreign contact with China we recommend this book, which has the subsidiary merit of being well printed and illustrated with several excellent reproductions of photographs and old engravings.

The Countess Londa. By Guy Boothby. With frontispiece by E. Fairhurst. Bell's Indian and Colonial Library. In paper, 8vo., 256 pp. London: George Bell and Sons. 1903.

Mr. Guy Boothby's style, his powers and his limitations, are so well-known to all novel-readers, that a long notice of a new book by him is quite unnecessary. One great merit he possesses is that he is never dull. The heroine of this book is a beautiful adventuress, who controls and is controlled by two exceedingly melodramatic villains. There is an innocent house-agent who is made a tool of by the beautiful Countess, and whose love-passages with a charming and equally innocent girl, who is employed as companion by the adventuress, are very pleasantly told. There is a very coarse American millionaire who dies suddenly in Paris, and whose body is secreted by the Countess and held for a ransom of two million dollars. These characters, with the subsidiaries who help to work out the plot, make up a story which will pleasantly occupy two or three hours of rainy weather this summer at Unzen or Chusenji.

Observations by Mr. Dooley. In cloth, 8vo., 279 pp. London: Wm. Heinemann. 1903

His quaint language and his unfailing humour first attracted the reading world to Mr. Dooley's papers on things in general; his strong common-sense and clearheadedness have kept him in the first rank of modern philosophers. His criticism is so good-humoured and so funny that the victim laughs with him; but at the same time it is searching and it is just. He puts his worm on his hook as if he loved it. Far-reaching and sound as his humour is when dealing with men and historical incidents, he is equally philosophical in his consideration of the problems of life. For instance in discussing progress with his friend Hinnissy, he says:—

"'Tis Pro-gress. We live in a cinchry iv pro-gress an' I thank th' Lord I've seen most iv it. Man an' boy I've lived pretty near through this wondherful age. If I was proud I cud say I seen more thin Julyus Caesar iver see or cared to. An' here I am. I'll not say how old, still pushin' th' malt acrost th' counther at me thirsty counthrymen. All around me is th' refinemints iv mechanical janius. Instead iv broachin' th' beer kag with a club an' dhrewin' th' beer through a fassit as me Puritan forefathers done, I have that wondher iv invintive science th' beer pump. I cheat mesilf with a cash raygister. I cut off th' end iv me good cigar with an injanyous device an' pull th' cork out iv a bottle with a conthrivance that wud've made that frind iv Hogan boasts about, that ol' boy Archy Meeds, think they was witcheraft in th' house. Science has been a gr-eat blessin' to me. But amidst all these granjoors here am I th' same ol' antiquated combination iv bellows an' pump I always was. Not so good. Time has worn me out. Th' years like little boys with jackknives has carved their names in me top. Ivry day I have to write off something f'r deprecyation. 'Tis about time f'r whoiver owns me to wurruk me off on a thrust. Mechanical science has done ivrything f'r me but help me. I suppose I ought to feel supeeryor to me father. He niver see a high buildin' but he didn't want to. He cudden't come here in five days but he was a wise man an' if he cud've come in three he'd have stayed in th' County Roscommon.

"Th' pa-apers tells me that midical science has kept pace with th' hop-skip-an-a-jump iv mechanical inginooty. Th' doctors has found th' mickrobe iv ivrything fr'm lumbago to love an' fr'm jandice to jealousy, but if a brick bounces on me head I'm crated up th' same as iv yore an' put away. Rockyfellar can make a pianny out iv a bar'l iv crude ile, but no wan has been able to make a blade iv hair grow on Rockyfellar. They was a doctor over in France that discovered a kind iv a thing that if 'twas pumped into ye wud make ye live till people got so tired iv seein' ye eround they cud scream. He died th' nex' year iv premachure ol' age. They was another doctor cud insure whether th' nex' wan wud be a boy or a girl. All ye had to do was to decide wud it be Arthur or Ethel an' lave him know. He left a fam'ly iv unmarredgeable daughters."

Mr. Dooley's comments on modern history and those who are making it are always so much to the point, and what exaggeration there is in them is so illustrative, that it is almost impossible to find one passage better worth quoting than another. Mr. Dooley is a republican, of course, but he says, in his article on King Edward's Coronation:—

"I hope he'll make a good King. I ain't so much down on Kings as I used to be, Hinnissy. I ain't down on them anny more because I don't invy thim, and ye can't be down on anny man ye don't invy. 'Tis a hard job and a thankless wan. A King nowadays is no more than a hitchen' port f'r wan pollytician afther another. He ain't allowed to move himself, but anny crazy pollytician that ties up to him is apt to pull him out be th' roots. He never has anny childhood."

Such a spontaneous flow of humour and cheerful satire as Mr. Dooley commands is a benefaction to the whole English-speaking world.

Outports, Etc.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11th June.

Departure of Students.

On Monday, the 6th inst., a party of fifty students left here for Japan, going in carts as far as Chingchoufu, from which place they were to take the railway to Tsingtao. Some of them are to remain in the Island Empire only nine months, but others are to stay for some years, four or seven, according as may be determined hereafter. The Government of this province seems to be really in earnest in trying to lay the foundations for a broad development of their educational system; these young men no doubt being intended to act on their return as teachers in the schools of the province. They are unfortunately very badly off indeed for teachers of the lower grades of schools in the district and prefectural cities, without which to act as feeders for the provincial College, the College itself can hardly become more than a mere High School or Academy. Yesterday I visited the

New College Building

outside the south-west suburb, and found that though the progress is slow it is nevertheless steady. There is a tremendous lot of building going on over a very large plot of ground, which when completed will afford accommodation for several hundred students. The entrance court is to be in Chinese style, with a large one-storey building facing the south and a one-storey building flanking it on either side, but behind this court are to be three two-storey buildings presumably for recitation rooms, laboratories, etc., the dormitories being long rows of one-storey houses all facing south, so as to get the full benefit of the winter sun. The criticism which will undoubtedly be made by foreigners who see the assemblage of buildings when completed is that they are too crowded, the rows of dormitories, for instance being scarcely more than twenty feet apart, while the larger houses are so close together as to interfere with their getting the proper amount of light and ventilation, I should fear. Aside from the purely scholastic

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edifices there is to be also a gymnasium and a hospital for the accommodation of the students. Speaking of hospitals, did I write you that the Governor has determined to

Open a Hospital

in the west suburb to be run on Western and native lines combined? An old temple has been selected for the purpose and improvements are now being made to fit it for its new uses. A medical school will also be run in connection with this new hospital.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

18th June.

The Provincial College Moribund.

The Hangchow Government College is still in deep waters. Since it was closed, the pupils have banded together and found sufficient money to open a new school. They have received help from not a few sympathisers. Mr. Lao, the principal of the College, has been at great pains to rehabilitate it; and issued a call for prospective students to attend entrance examinations. But a month has passed without a single pupil offering. We hear that certain Peking officials of Mr. Lao's own neighbourhood have written rebuking him, and the letters have been published; in consequence of which he wishes to resign. He has not however been allowed to do so. That the whole body of pupils should join in forcing the closing of the college naturally causes much talk outside, but where the fault lies it is not easy to say.

The Silk Crop.

Of the places subject to Hangchow, Huchow this year reports the best silk crop. The crop in general is described as "eight-tenths." Recently the market price has been $41 per 100 ounces; at which price dealers in cocoons could make good profit. But the heavy thunderstorm on 31st May did considerable damage to cocoons in various places; and it is predicted that the second crop will fall below the mark. Hence the price of silk is advancing. Further, some fanatical Buddhists have recently scattered far and wide exhortations to silk-worm breeders, stating that a Buddha has become incarnate who bids them not sell cocoons to the foreign market. The reason given is that the foreign method is to roast the cocoon till dry, (instead of thrusting in boiling water) causing bitter pain to countless silk-worms! It is further predicted that those who persist in selling to the foreign market will lose, and meet with merited punishment from, heaven. One would think this Buddha a conservative among the deities, who desires to keep the cocoons from foreign markets in hopes of the price of silk in China remaining low. It would be fitting for those who are moved by these exhortations to get the most economical siken robe possible for presentation to this Buddha, when they go to pay their vows to him!

The Office of Commerce.

Many of the large firms and guilds here have hailed with pleasure the erection of this embryo Chamber of Commerce, which was reported recently. Money has been willingly given for its needs, and support is given it in other ways. Some of our gentry have gladly given their time and help in carrying on its work. Their hope is to make a thorough reformation in matters agricultural, industrial and commercial. I understand that H.E. the Governor has memorialised the Throne regarding the rules for the conduct of this office, and has received a favourable reply.

The Projected Lecture.

This project has been before the public for some three years; and funds have not been solicited entirely in vain. A piece of ground has lately been procured, and the building will soon be begun. As the amount in hand is still insufficient to carry out the plans which Dr. Main and his coadjutors have drawn up, further gifts will be gratefully received. It is hoped the officials, gentry, and merchants of Hangchow will show their interest still further in a material way. As was noted in your columns a few days ago, Mr. Judson has arranged for monthly lectures on topics of general interest in the Hangchow Presbyterian College; and to these lectures many Chinese gentlemen of education and influence have been invited. This lecture-course has long been in the mind of the college faculty, as a means of doing good but it has never seemed possible to start it till now. It will of course in no wise interfere with the projected Lecture Hall.

Warding off Pestilence.

A large number of our populace joined recently in a great procession in honour of the God ("General") of Pestilence, to appease him and secure immunity from his wrath this summer. The procession is customary on the 16th day of the 5th moon; but owing to the terrible scourge of cholera and other diseases last year, it was entered into with greater éclat than usual. Many preceded the day with fasting, and offerings were made to the idol in great abundance. Could this vast waste of money have been directed to the opening of roads and the cleaning away of rubbish, one would imagine that the Generalissimo of Pestilences would have been more effectively appeased.

City Police.

H.E. Governor Ong, since entering on the duties of his office, has been actively employed in setting things to rights. He has appointed two deputies to arrange for an effective policing of the city; their arrangements to be completed by the close of the sixth month. A monastery near the Ts'int'ai-gate, called the Changch'ingshi, is to be converted into the yamên or headquarters. "They say" that policemen are to be stationed at distances of 40 feet apart throughout the city. The present chihsien of the southern portion of the city, Mr. Chêng, was formerly magistrate in the Mixed Court at Shanghai; and is therefore quite conversant with these matters. He is said to have some tens of policemen from Shanghai in training under his daily supervision, to become chiefs of police. That the city would be better for proper policing goes without saying. It is but a few days since two "kwaitsz," or rogues, were beheaded, and their heads hung in cages for a warning to the people.

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LUCHOUFU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

16th June.

The Big Sword Society.

The following story was given me by Dr. Ts'ao of the Li Dispensary. He says that he heard it on good authority. The last part of the fourth month a band of some thirty or forty burglars entered the house of a wealthy man named Hu Sookoh who lives at Hsuch'en, one hundred and twenty li from Lüchoufu. Now it happened that Mr. Hu had a very brave son who armed himself and the servants with loaded muskets and boldly attacked the robbers, killing two and wounding two. The rest all made good their escape. The next morning in the yamên the two wounded men confessed that they belonged to a branch of the Big Sword Society which consisted of a thousand members and which had been organised by a Buddhist priest in the Chênghuang temple. The priest was arrested but denied any knowledge of the matter. The hsien then proceeded to the Chênghuang temple, lighted the candles and incense before the idol and requested him to reveal to his mind who these robbers were. As the idol made no response the hsien put a rope around his neck and said: "I'll never let you go until you tell me." With that, in his zeal, he jerked the rope a little too hard and over came the idol flat on his face. Strange to say, concealed underneath the idol was a curious bundle of yellow papers which contained the very information the hsien wanted. The result was that the priest was kept in prison and search is being made for all the other members of the society.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd June.

Peace and Plenty.

The people in this section indeed have no cause for complaint. The harvests have all been good, particularly that of rape seed. The silk season has been the best for years. Great strings of boats loaded with cocoons pass through here daily, and on every street in the city and along the country roads one sees scores of people busy preparing the silk by hand. The weather has been splendid for rice planting: good rains to flood the field and now warm days to bring on the young plants. The local fruits, so far, have been the best for years. Everyone remarks upon the absence of epidemic, this is noteworthy since this time last year we were in the midst of cholera. Taken altogether this year has begun with encouraging prospects for a most prosperous year. It is sad to read of how those in the North are suffering, and while we sympathise with them it is a cause for rejoicing that our people are being blessed on every hand. The

Officials of our City,

from Provincial Treasurer down to Magistrate, have had a decided shake up, and we have many new men to try their ruling hands upon these people of Kiangnan.

Concerning Postal Matters.

We congratulate our fellow Americans in Shanghai upon the new postal rates to and from the home land, but it not only does us no good, but it will be more expensive than the old rates unless our letters and papers have full foreign postage. Some days ago we were served with the following notice which is an extract from a notification sent out last

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year by the Postal Secretary when Great Britain adopted the penny post:—

"The Union rate for letters to the U.S.A. is, and remains, until further notice, 10 cents (Mex.) per half ounce.

"Mail matter from the U.S.A. addressed to Soochow or inland places, if only franked with 2 cents (gold) per ounce, will be taxed double the deficiency in Union Rates.

"Mail matter from the U.S.A. addressed to Shanghai and from there re-directed to Soochow or an Inland place, if only franked with 2 cents (gold) per ounce, will be taxed double the deficiency in Union Rates: China domestic postage, if added by the re-director, will only count as part postage."

The last paragraph seems unjust. The only thing gained is to increase the sale of envelopes, and since the I.P.O. is not engaged in this business it seems they might allow the original envelope to be re-addressed and stamped with local postage. The notice above prohibits us from deriving any benefit, as the matter now stands, but we hope some arrangement may be made to at most tax us for domestic postage from Shanghai, which would be only just since China gets nothing out of the whole business as it now stands. If this subject is discussed in other ports as it is in Soochow much might be said, even books written, but we feel sure those at the head are doing all they can and so we will merely act the part of Mr. Micawber. We who live in Soochow owe much to the Imperial Postal Service for the most satisfactory way in which our foreign mail has been delivered to us, and all without cost to us. We well remember the days when the mails were handled by the native postal hongs and it is impossible for our minds to revert to those old days without feelings of thanksgiving for the improvements of to-day. Our postal officer, Mr. C. H. Shields, leaves nothing to be desired as to efficiency of service and he never loses an opportunity to render the public his personal effort when needed.

The Usual Summer Departures

have already begun and our small community is visibly shrinking. Mohkanshan is by far the most popular resort for those of our port who are able to get away. One's family can go early and be easily visited by those who have to stay at the work. By the Soochow-Hangchow Japanese line of launches one can be up on the mountain within twenty-six hours. The Mission schools close about the 7th of July.

SWATOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10th June.

The French are making persistent attempts to secure

an official foothold

in Swatow. For some time past, the leading priest in the district, who resides at Chaochoufoo, has filled the post of Consular agent and has dealt principally, but by no means exclusively, in church cases. Some time ago the French authorities failed to secure a house in town for (rumour said) a post office. Quite recently they have been unsuccessful in an attempt to induce a Chinese gentleman and British subject to part with his house for use as a Consulate.

Arrival of summer.

The cold weather which lasted until the end of last month disappeared in a snap. Now summer has come in with a rush, and the thermometer coquettes with the nineties.

The members of the Swatow guild have long shared with the Dutch the reputation of

Giving Too Little and Asking Too Much.

They are now at war with one of our leading steamship companies over the question of godown accommodation for imports. The idea of the native merchant is unlimited accommodation for an infinite time with protection against all loss and damage. Brought up upon that, they gave their unwilling consent to a reasonable modification of the "Olo Custom," which divided goods into classes, and refused to the perishable class free storage or compensation for loss or damage after the expiry of a month. The other classes were accommodated for longer periods. Now the merchants wishing to go back upon this arrangement are playing off one company against the other, but cannily in order not to precipitate a combine. A threatened boycott, to begin with the day of the Dragon Festival, has not come off.

YUNGP'INGFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13th June.

Annual Examinations.

We have just recently got over the annual examinations in this city, which for about a month presented quite an animated appearance, the streets lined with stalls stocked with merchandise of various kinds, and perambulated by scores of blue-gowned, budding "literati." The Literary Chancellor, Lu Pao-chung, who is shortly to proceed to Kaifêngfu, Honan, for the "Chüjen" examination, arrived from Jêhol (Changtêfu) on the 20th day of the 4th moon, and left on the 7th day of the 5th moon, proceeding to Tsunhuachou. Somewhere about 2,000 scholars appeared at the examinations, and of these between 300 and 400 have secured the coveted distinction of "Hsiu-ts'ai" (B.A.). The walls of houses in the city are now placarded in red announcing the successes of various members of the Chang, Wang, and Li tribes, but the marvellous thing about them all is that every man claims to have secured the first place on the lists. It is a little weakness of the Chinese scholar (whether to shed lustre on his ancestors or not I cannot say) that he must announce himself as having secured the first place.

The Subjects of Examination.

for the most part, appear to have been on the old lines, passages from the Classics being set for exposition, and it may be presumed that the men were better able to cope with these than with some of the topics that bore relation, more or less remote, to foreign subjects and methods. One topic, too lengthy to transcribe in this column, set forth the fact that foreigners valued both education and trade, and were in consequence rich, while China regarded the former alone as important and the latter as trivial. The candidates were asked to explain the reasons and results of this difference. Again, the candidates were required to explain the Government of China, and the methods of military instruction; but a somewhat larger order was contained in the four words, "Wai Kuo Chêng Chih," i.e., "The Government of Foreign Kingdoms." Perhaps one of the most significant subjects set was, "Describe the advantages and disadvantages of foreign study." And one's memory was wafted back to scenes of many years ago, on learning that the young men in this Prefecture who hope some day to have a hand in ruling China, had this proposition set before them:—"In foreign schools, when a student does wrong, he is punished by being made to stand apart. Of what advantage is this method?" I confess I would like to see the answers to that question.

The Mission Chapel.

opened almost daily during the examinations, came in for a due share of attention from the candidates, and the fact is eloquent of the changed feeling that seems to have come over China in recent years that their behaviour was uniformly respectful and gentlemanly. Not infrequently in the old days, the airs of Confucian superiority used to be abnormally displayed in the Christian preaching hall, but those days seem to have passed for ever, and while the millennium has not yet appeared, undoubtedly a better state of things now prevails. Scriptures were always on sale at the chapel, and during the examinations, perhaps the majority of our visitors heard at least something of the Gospel.

Distribution of Books.

One of the most interesting events was a new thing in the history of Yungp'ingfu, ancient as the city is. An application to the S.P.C.K. at Shanghai resulted in a free grant of 2,000 books, 1,000 copies each of Pastor Kranz's excellent little work, "Christianity fulfilling Confucianism," and Bishop Cranston's "Creation and Redemption." Arrangements were made with the Prefect for the distribution of these books at the close of the examinations, and on the day appointed, the writer, accompanied by several native preachers and Church members, was installed in a mat shed at the main entrance, which had been kindly placed at our disposal by the Prefect. Here, for some hours, we were the centre of an interested crowd, and as often as the doors were opened, and the candidates came pouring out, the books were handed to them. In only one case did we meet with a refusal, and that was when one of the preachers (who was evidently no respecter of persons) ventured to offer a couple of the books to a young official, who chanced to appear at the door. "My Lord" was mightily offended, if one might judge from the look on his face. His look of disdain was really worth a snapshot and was intended to wither up the unfortunate Christian preacher, himself no mean scholar, from the native province of the great Sage. He declined to be withered, however, and went on calmly with his work as though nothing had happened.

A Foreign Visitor.

We have this week had a visit from the foreign "Hsüeht'ai," (Dr. Tenney) who came to inspect the Middle School, recently established in the Fu. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the results so far, albeit 25 of the students, who in the recent examinations had secured their degrees, are at present home on leave celebrating their success.

Post Office Opened.

We have also quite recently had a branch of the Imperial Chinese Post Office established here, connecting with Lanchou three times a week, an arrangement for which we are very grateful.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th May.

The Moorish Frontier.

France is now embarking on one of those military adventures which are inseparable from the responsibilities of a colonial Power. During the last few months there have been many isolated attacks by Moorish marauders on the French outposts scattered along the western border of the province of Oran. Officers out after game were sniped and stragglers cut off. A few weeks ago heavy loss was inflicted on the escort of a convoy, and now an entire provision caravan of 5 camels has been commandeered on French territory, not by a handful of brigands but by an army of 1,500 men from various tribes. This was the last straw, and the Government has been obliged, much against its will, to order a punitive expedition. The necessity is an unpleasant one, considering the debilitated state of the national finances, which are in a sufficiently bad way without the burden of twenty or thirty million francs added to the estimates. Still, it is impossible to put up with such a succession of outrages and violations of territory, and the longer action is delayed the less respect the Moors will have for white men in general and the French in particular. A "police operation," as it is euphemistically called, is indispensable. It will probably be directed against Figuig, the oasis from which the tribes draw the greater part of their supplies. The French admitted, in the treaty of 1845, that this place was on Moorish territory, and they have hitherto refrained from attacking it, but the present state of affairs in Morocco will afford them a good opportunity for smoking the hornets out of their nest; and having once gone to Figuig, there they will stay.

M. Etienne on Morocco.

In this connection the attitude of the spokesmen of the Colonial party is worthy of remark. They declare that Figuig must not be made a pretext for dividing Morocco with any other Power. In the opinion of their leader, M. Etienne, France's position in Algeria and Tunis would be seriously weakened if England, for instance, had a footing in Morocco. Apart from the question of the Straits of Gibraltar, which is an international one, France, he says, cannot share Morocco with anyone. If she did Algeria would suffer commercially by the development of the much more fertile and productive country to the west, and if the other Power got into difficulties with the natives, the outbreak of fanaticism that might be expected to follow would not spare French territory. M. Etienne even goes so far as to say that French preponderance in Morocco is to the general interest. The desideratum of all the Powers, he argues, is peace, which alone can enable them to increase their trade with Morocco, and, in the remote future, to develop the country's agricultural resources. France, with her experience of Mussulman and Berber ways, can alone undertake this task. In so mountainous and inaccessible a country, where offenders could easily escape from one jurisdiction into another, a partition would lead to incurable anarchy. These expressions of opinion are especially noteworthy in view of the rumours that England, France, and Spain have come to an understanding with regard to dividing Morocco. They indicate what France's policy is likely to be after the next change of ministry, M. Etienne being the most prominent candidate for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé's tenure of which can hardly be again prolonged.

The Trial of the Car.

Motor-car drivers have suffered much it seems at the hands of the Municipal Council and the police. The one fixed the speed limit too low and the other applied the regulations too harshly, with the result that the innocent driver was constantly being summoned for excessive speed. Their cause was taken in hand by the Automobile Club, and a remarkably practical scheme for removing the grievance was decided upon. The members of the municipal committee concerned were invited to witness a series of experiments tending to show that motor-cars could be safely driven at more than the regulation speed (twelve kilometres an hour in the city and eighteen in the Bois de Boulogne). All the leading makers lent cars, and the councillors were conveyed without mishap through the streets at the rate of between twenty and twenty five kilometres an hour. They were then taken to the Bois and it was demonstrated to them that a car travelling at fifty miles an hour could be stopped within sixty yards. A motor car and a cab were run side by side and signalled to stop, the horse being pulled up in ten yards and the car in two. Various articles were thrown into the roadway in front of the cars to show how easily they could be avoided by the driver. It must be admitted, however, that this part of the experiments was not altogether successful. A waterproof dropped in front of a big automobile was caught into the wheels and irretrievably ruined. An enthusiastic councillor made a similar trial with his umbrella, but it unfortunately happened that the car was not one of those taking part in the trials, and the driver calmly sailed over the umbrella, to its proprietor's great disgust. The councillors are reported to have gone home much edified, but the feats of the expert drivers marshalled for their benefit do not convince the man in the street that it is safe to give all automobilists more latitude than they have at present.

A Picturesque Minister.

M. Camille Pelletan, the ardent Radical who is now running the French Navy on democratic lines, is at present paying a visit to Brest to see how the dockyard works. Ministerial inspections of this kind are always invested, in France, with a certain amount of ceremony, instead of being made purely departmental matters, as in England. The dockyard and public buildings are decorated with flags, the officials turn out in full uniform to meet the great man at the railway station, and he is solemnly greeted by all the local magnates, civilian, clerical, and military. Even the head of the fire brigade attends in state. M. Pelletan's behaviour on these occasions is delightful to watch. His constant care is to show that although he is a Minister with a salary of sixty thousand francs a year, he is still one of the people. There is no "beastly pride" about him, and his speeches in reply to the greetings of the notabilities have the same off-hand, breezy style that has always characterised his newspaper articles and private utterances. At Brest, for instance, he talked of "uniting all squadrons on the ground of fraternity," told the representative of the Catholic clergy that "the Government was not opposed to any kind of liberty" (the expulsion of the congregations evidently counting for nothing in his mind), and praised the firemen as "soldiers in the noblest army in the world—the army of life-savers." But M. Pelletan was at his best when the dockyard hands, the day's toil being over, entertained him at a "punch" and sung his praises, after having marched past his dining-room window to the strains of the Carmagnole. In his speech, he saluted them as fellow-republicans and regretted he had not been able to do more for them, because there was so little money in the national cash-box, but he assured them that he would root out all possible abuses and let them have the benefit. No workmen deserved better of the country, he observed, than the Brest artisans, who had beaten England—a patriotic allusion to the solitary instance in which a battleship was completed at Brest in less time than the British record. M. Pelletan wound up by draining his glass to the prosperity of Radical-Socialism. It is needless to add that he was loudly cheered. When he retired to rest, the enthusiastic workmen, to the number of three thousand, collected under his bedroom window and gave him a colossal serenade. How different is all this from the dull realism of British naval affairs!

A Chinese Fete.

Commander Julien Viaud, better known to fame as Pierre Loti, the author of "Madame Chrysanthème" and other idealisations of the Far East, has been astonishing the natives at Rochefort by giving a Chinese ball. The invitations, stamped with a replica of a Chinese official seal, urgently entreated the guests to come in costumes of the Middle Kingdom and to arrive between nine o'clock and a quarter to ten, "Her Majesty the young Empress Wu Chê-tien being expected at ten o'clock." Most of the company complied with the request to the letter, but some appeared in Japanese attire, which they no doubt considered the nearest available equivalent. No one was in Western garb except two or three admirals and generals, who were allowed to appear in uniform. A lofty hall, some sixty feet long, had been fitted up as a throne-room, with fat Buddhas, lanterns, scrolls, and other appropriate ornaments. A gorgeous throne was placed in the centre, and hither came the Empress (personated by a little girl, the daughter of a friend of Madame Viaud's) preceded by musicians playing melancholy Chinese airs on authentic flutes; and escorted by a crowd of soldiers and mandarins, who kowtowed with great humility as her Majesty took her seat under the canopy. Pierre Loti himself figured in the procession as a Chinese warrior in a coat of gilded mail. Having been duly admired, the Empress and her suite withdrew, without uttering a word, and, as an enthusiastic French spectator describes it, "the crowd, exalted by the magic of the colours and the fancifulness of the arabesques, lived hours of joy—hours that were short but intense and unforgettable."

Amusements.

MR. CROMPTON'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

The threatening aspect of the sky on Tuesday evening was probably to a large degree responsible for the fact that the audience at the Town Hall last night was hardly as large as the preparations made and the quality of the music offered deserved. The Hall was beautifully decorated and lighted, the wants of the thirsty and the tobacco-lovers were duly and carefully considered, and everything was done that could put an audience in good humour, and every item accordingly was most heartily received. It is difficult here to produce many novelties at a concert in the summer, when throats and violin strings are apt to be under the weather, but there was one débutante, Mrs. Price, whose song "Down the Vale" was excellently given and greatly enjoyed. The vocal and instrumental music, which was judiciously mingled, was good throughout, and Mr. Wedemeyer's recitation evidently took the fancy of his hearers, who would gladly have heard it repeated. Mr. Crompton may be fairly congratulated on achieving another artistic success.

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SPORT.

Cricket.

S. R. C. v. S. M. POLICE.

What is considerably better than net practice, when batsmen and bowlers alike are apt to get careless, are the mid-week fixtures which are being arranged by the Recreation Club. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings last a moderate team of the Club met and disposed of the Shanghai Police without much difficulty. Winning the toss, Turnbull took with him to the wickets W. E. Wilson and the two had 32 registered before Wilson fell a victim to Spottiswoode, l.b.w. At the fall of the third wicket the score stood at 49, but the remaining 6 batsmen only added another 40 between them when the Captain "declared" with 9 wickets down. Four Police bowlers were tried, of whom E H. Lynch proved by far the most difficult and destructive. His ball comes very fast from the pitch and throughout he maintained an excellent length. His 6 wickets cost only three runs apiece. Turnbull again played an excellent not-out innings of 51. The Russell-Turnbull bowling combination proved altogether too much for the Police. They each captured 5 wickets and disposed of their opponents for an insignificant 33. At the second attempt the Police did slightly better, having 7 wickets down for 67 when time gave out. Waller's eight overs, with four maidens for 14 runs and 5 wickets, reads well and there is no doubt with the addition of Russell and Naylor this season the bowling department of the Recreation Club has been appreciably strengthened. The scores are appended :—

S. R. C.

W. J. Turnbull, not out	51
W. C. Wilson, l.b.w., b. Spottiswoode	14
E. W. Russell, b. E. H. Lynch	4
C. H. Kragh, b E. H. Lynch	6
T. Wallace, b. E. Lynch	2
T. Veitch, b. E. H. Lynch	4
A. J. Waller, not out	2
J. Naylor, c. Dewing, b. Burnside	1
G. Perfect, b. Burnside	0
J. Spenceley, b. E. H. Lynch	1
H. Wolfenden, b. Burnside	0
Extras	4
	89

S. M. P.

W. G. Brown, b. E. W. Russell	1
Insp. Aiers, b. E. W. Russell	6
J. Burnside, c. Russell, b. W. J. Turnbull	7
S. Robinson, c. Russell, b. W. J. Turnbull	0
E. H. Lynch, c. Wallace, b. W. J. Turnbull	5
T. W. Spottiswoode, b. Russell	0
P. W. Mackintosh, b. Russell	7
S. Chilver, c Wolfenden, b. W. J. Turnbull	0
S. Henry, c. Turnbull, b. Russell	0
S. Johnson, not out	0
E. Dewing, b. W. J. Turnbull	3
Extras	4
	33

2ND INNINGS.

Insp. Aiers, c. Russell, b. A. J. Waller	0
S. Johnson, b. T. Veitch	16
W. G. Brown, b. T. Wallace	0
S. Robinson, c. T. Wallace, b. A. J. Waller	5
E. H. Lynch, c. Wilson, b. A. J. Waller	1
J. Burnside, c. T. Veitch, b. A. J. Waller	17
T. W. Spottiswoode, b. A. J. Waller	0
P. W. Mackintosh, not out	10
S Chilver, not out	14
Insp. Dewing. S. Henry. } did not bat	
Extras	4
	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. R. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
E. Lynch	15	2	24	5
S. Chilver	4	0	15	0
T. Spottiswoode	7	0	28	1
J. Burnside	4	0	22	3

S. M. POLICE.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
E. W. Russell	5	0	17	5
W. J. Turnbull	4.1	0	12	5

2nd Innings.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
A. J. Waller	8	4	15	5
T. Wallace	4	0	22	1
T. Veitch	4	0	28	1

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. Y. M. C. A.

The match between the above Clubs, on the Recreation Club ground on Saturday afternoon, produced some good cricket and a most exciting finish. The Y. M. C. A. batted first on a fairly good wicket, but did not make a very brilliant show. W. H. Moule and A. E. Lanning, the first two batsmen, were disposed of somewhat cheaply for players of their ability, and Doyle Davidson and Anderson had taken their departure when only 32 had been registered. O. V. and V. H. Lanning then got together, and the half-century had been reached before the former was caught off Turnbull. V. H. Lanning continued to hit out merrily, and carried out his bat for a well played 32, the innings realising 93. Turnbull and Russell again proved a useful combination in the trundling department, the former securing 5 wickets for 45 runs and the latter 4 wickets for 47, the two bowling unchanged throughout the innings.

Turnbull and T. Wallace were the first representatives of the Recreation Club, the bowling being entrusted to Crombie and V. H. Lanning. Each opened with a maiden, and then in Crombie's second over, after Turnbull had obtained a four and a single, Wallace put a ball from V. H. Lanning into the hands of Anderson at slip. Russell joined Turnbull and remained with him until the score stood at 26, when he was clean bowled by O. V. Lanning, who had relieved Crombie. T. Veitch was next in and the scoring became very slow, as the Brothers Lanning were bowling in splendid form. With 45 on the board, Veitch spooned a curly one from Moule into the hands of the wicket-keeper. S. Wallace, Kragh and Kingsmill gave Turnbull little assistance, and 6 wickets were down for 72 when Naylor came in. He was, however, unfortunately run out before receiving a ball, and matters looked gloomy for the home Club, as they had a very weak tail. Dowling, who was next in, played very careful cricket, and the total had reached 87 when Turnbull put a ball from Crombie into the hands of Doyle Davidson. A single each to Dowling and Wolfenden took the score to 89, and then Wolfenden was caught in the slips. Perfect was whipper in and with 5 runs still to make to win, a defeat for the Recreation Club seemed quite on the cards. Three singles to Dowling and one to Perfect brought the scores level, and the excitement was intense. Then Perfect, with a fluky stroke through the slips, obtained a boundary, and the match was won. Crombie's next ball upset Perfect's stumps, and the Recs. won by 4 runs. Moule took 3 wickets for 18 runs and Crombie 4 f r 25. The following are the scores and analysis :—

Y. M. C. A.

W. H. Moule, b. Russell	9
A. E. Lanning, c. Veitch, b. Russell	8
J. Doyle-Davidson, c. Wallace, b. Turnbull	7
O. V. Lanning, c. Veitch, b. Turnbull.	13
G. R. Anderson, b. Turnbull	3
V. H. Lanning, not out	32
H. Ollerdessen, c. Kingsmill, b. Turnbull	5
W. A. Crombie, b. Russell	3
D. E. Donnelly, c. Kragh, b. Russell	7
A. W. Macphail, thrown out	4
P. Lancaster, b. Turnbull	1
Bye	1
	93

S. R. C.

W. J. Turnbull, c. Doyle-Davidson, b. Crombie	48
T. Wallace, c. Anderson, b. V. H. Lanning	0
E. W. Russell, b. O. V. Lanning	10
T. Veitch, c. A. E. Lanning, b. W. H. Moule	14
S. M. Wallace, b. W. H. Moule	2
C. H. Kragh, c. Crombie, b. W. H. Moule	0
G. Kingsmill, c. V. H. Lanning, b. Crombie	5
J. Naylor, run out	0
H. W. Dowling, not out	4
H. W. Wolfenden, c. V. H. Lanning, b. Crombie	1
G. Perfect, b. Crombie	5
Byes 5, leg-byes 3	8
	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
E. W. Russell	16	1	47	4
W. J. Turnbull	16	4	45	5

S. R. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
V. H. Lanning	12	7	17	1
W. A. Crombie	11.3	3	25	4
O. V. Lanning	13	5	29	1
W. H. Moule	7	2	18	3

S.C.C. v. COUNTRY CLUB.

Teams selected from the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Country Club played a match on Saturday afternoon on a dry wicket and before a large number of spectators. The Cricket Club went in to bat first, Billings and Smith forming the partnership. McEuen and Potter were the bowlers, and the former soon captured Billings' wicket, after that player had scored four runs. The batting was more brisk after Reid had joined Smith, and the score rose to 21 before Reid was bowled by Potter. Farbridge was the next man in, and he and Smith, by vigorous play, took the score to 66 when, McEuen and Potter having been replaced by McClure and Cumming, Farbridge was both caught and bowled by Cumming. He had scored 30 runs in very good style during his stand at the wickets. Tyack filled the vacancy, and lost Smith, who sent up a catch to Potter from a delivery by McClure, and who had a score of 33 runs to his credit. Lemarchand and Walsh were soon disposed of, and Dew joined Tyack, only to follow his partner to the pavilion after a fruitless effort to score. Moule, Dunman and Sharpin, the three last men in, played short innings, the former making 10,

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Dunman 11, and Sharpin (not out) 1: the Cricket Club being all out for 113 runs.

Some of the individual scores in the innings of the Country Club were very good, and, considering the bad start made, the score was a creditable one. Dawson made 24, Potter 16, and Cumming 26, and the innings closed for 106 runs. Dew, Smith, and Dunman divided the principal bowling honours between them. Smith coming out best in the analysis with two wickets for 8 runs. Scores and analysis:—

S. C. C.

G. M. Billings, b. McEuen	4
W. G. Smith, c. Potter, b. McClure	33
T. R. Reid, b. Potter	1
R. C. Farbridge, c. and b. Cumming	30
W. J. Tyack, b. McClure	11
W. R. Lemarchand, b. Cumming	0
J. B. Walsh, c. Clark, b. Cumming	1
G. C. Dew, c. Potter, b. McClure	0
A. J. H. Moule, l.b.w., b. Cumming	16
C. C. Dunman, b. McClure	12
H. D. Sharpin, not out	1
Byes	10
	113

Country Club.

E. C. Pearce, b. Dew	5
A. S. Brennet, b. Dunman	0
K. J. McEuen, b. Dew	6
F. L. Dawson (sub.), b. Smith	24
A. J. McClure, b. Billings	1
F. W. Potter, c. Tyack, b. Billings	16
L. S. Hudson, b. Smith	8
E. O. Cumming, b. Dunman	26
W. F. Skene (sub.), not out	0
H. J. Clark, b. Dew	7
Capt. Boisragon, b. Dew	0
Extras	13
	106

Bowling Analysis.

S. C. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
K. J. McEuen	6	1	28	1
F. W. Potter	7	0	19	1
A. J. McClure	9	1	37	4
E. O. Cumming	6.5	2	21	4

Country Club.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
C. C. Dunman	7	1	11	2
G. C. Dew	13.1	3	45	4
G. M. Billings	2	3	29	2
W. G. Smith	4	1	8	2

S. M. Police v. The Parsees.

A match that will be certainly a novelty in Shanghai is to take place on Saturday next, 27th instant, commencing at 2 p.m. between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Shanghai Parsees.

Shanghai Yacht Club.

Saturday's Race.

The second race of the season took place on Saturday, the course for "A" class being the usual one down river to Kipao Creek and distance 16 miles. The start was at 3.30 p.m., when the following yachts crossed the line in the order given: Violet, Winsome, Spoondrift, Phyllis, Thresher, Ethel. The tide was running ebb and there was a fresh S.S.E. breeze, so that progress was fast. Spoondrift took the lead down the Hongkew Reach, followed by Winsome and Violet. The breeze was coming occasionally in sharp puffs and off Ningpo Wharf Spoondrift was a bit overpowered and lost way and this allowed Winsome to sail through her lee and take the lead near the Waterworks intake. Spoondrift to get in the strength of the tide tacked to mid-stream, but this was a mistake, as Winsome and Violet both went along without making a tack with the result that Winsome secured a good lead and Violet drew up level with Spoondrift. From the "Point" it was a run to the markboat with spinnakers set to starboard, and Spoondrift went away again from Violet. The mark-boat was rounded in the following order: Winsome, Spoondrift, Violet, Thresher, Phyllis, Ethel.

Winsome rounded at 4.32, so that the 8 miles had been covered in two minutes over the hour.

The return journey to the "Point" was a close reach on port tack. Winsome and Spoondrift maintained their relative positions. Violet closed up a little. From the Chinese gardens it was a run all the way home, and in the lightening breeze Spoondrift gradually reduced Winsome's lead, till at the Waterworks she was close astern.

Winsome continued close along the Hongkew shore. Spoondrift followed for a while, but then shot out into mid-stream, and making a bee line for Pootung Point again led the fleet. Violet followed suit and also gained on Winsome.

Pootung Point was crowded with junks and Spoondrift went clear outside. Winsome and Violet took the risky course inside where the water is very shallow, but they, managed to squeeze through without mishap and both gained on Spoondrift.

The line was crossed as follows:—

	h.	m.	secs.
Spoondrift	5	52	00
Winsome	5	52	30
Violet	5	52	50
Thresher	5	54	05
Phyllis	5	55	55
Ethel	6	01	05

In the handicap Winsome and Spoondrift allowed Thresher 2 mins., Violet and Phyllis 3 mins., Ethel 30 mins.

Corrected elapsed times for handicap were:—

	h.	m.	secs.
Ethel	2	01	05
Violet	2	19	50
Spoondrift	2	22	—
Thresher	2	22	05
Winsome	2	22	30
Phyllis	2	22	55

A very close handicap for all except the Ethel, whose sailing surprised everybody.

Winsome takes the rating prize, and 1st and 2nd prizes in the handicap go to Ethel and Violet respectively.

The Sportsman's Gun Club.

The Turkish Trophy.

The members of the Sportsman's Gun Club shot yesterday afternoon at the Rifle Range for the Turkish Trophy, presented by Mr. Fiske. The best net scores were:—

Cameron	17
Onelch	17
Bell	16
Derby	16
Warner	15
Nazer	12
Evans	1
Thomas	11
Oliveira	10
Gande	10
Fiske	10

On the handicap, however, the trophy went to Bell and the second prize to Cameron. There were 17 competitors.

After tiffin the members shot in four matches for an aggregate spoon, which went to Cameron, with 37 points.

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Correspondence.

"THE FAILURE OF JUSTICE."

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In connection with the recent collision between the Japanese Steamer "Koyo Maru" and a British Pilot Schooner "Bonita" No. 9, I shall be obliged if you will publish the enclosed explanation of the Japanese law bearing on such cases, which has been courteously furnished to me by the Consul General for Japan.

I think it only right to add that, in the particular case referred to, every effort was used by the Consul General to induce the Head Office of the Nihon Shosen Kabashi Kaisha to authorise its Shanghai Agent to defend the suit here, or to submit to arbitration, but without success.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. W. Mansfield.
H.B.M. Acting Consul General.

Shanghai, June 17, 1903.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, June 9, 1903.

Sir and Dear Colleague,—In the case of the "Shanghai Pilot Association versus Sai Yiro Okada," representative of the Nihon Shosen Kabashiki Kisha, you gave judgment on the 5th instant for the defendant with costs, on the ground that the Agent in Shanghai of the Japanese Company was not authorised by the Company to represent them in cases of litigation. Personally I need hardly state that I have not the slightest doubt but that such was the only decision to which you could come on the case as presented to your Court. An erroneous impression, however, appears to be current that, as the result of your judgment, the s.s. Koyo Maru, and possibly the vessels of other Japanese Shipping Companies, can not be sued in Shanghai in cases of collision. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will inform me how the laws of Japan stand on this question, which is a matter of great importance in the mercantile world.

Should you desire it and so authorise me I shall be happy to publish in the newspapers your reply to this enquiry.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) R. W. Mansfield,
H. B. M. Acting Consul-General.

To M. Odagiri, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Consulate-General of Japan,
Shanghai, 16th June, 1903.

Sir and Dear Colleague,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., requesting me to inform you how the laws of Japan provide for litigation in regard to collisions between Japanese and foreign vessels in these waters.

I beg to reply, as follows:—

1.—It appears unnecessary to refer to litigation connected with the ordinary business of a merchant as it is clearly provided in Art. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure that any person keeping an establishment directly concerned in any manufacture, or trade, etc., may be sued as far as his business is concerned at the Court of the place where the said establishment is located.

2.—As regards suits connected with damage caused by unlawful acts I would refer to Art. 20 of the same Code the substance of which is as follows:—

"Any person responsible for damage caused by an unlawful act (the law says simply "an unlawful act" not necessarily illegal) may be sued at the Court of the place where the said act was committed."

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From this article we may conclude that the local agent of a Japanese shipping company can enter into litigation in regard to damage caused by collision if he is duly authorised to represent the said company in Court. It there were no such article as this in the Code, then the plaintiff would require to sue in the Court of the place of the defendant's domicile. I quote two articles in this connection substantially as follows:—

Art. 10.—"Ordinary jurisdiction over any person (over individuals or corporate bodies, etc.) is decided according to domicile. The Court having ordinary jurisdiction over such person hears suits against him except in cases where special jurisdiction is allowed him."

Art. 14, Sect 2.—"Ordinary jurisdiction over public and private bodies corporate, associations or trusts, which are liable to be sued in their corporate capacity, is decided according to domicile. This domicile is the place where the head office is situated. If there be no head office, or many offices, the domicile of the Director or of the person in charge is to be taken as the domicile of the head office."

Returning now to consideration of Art 20. If the agent of the company be not duly authorised to represent the company in Court it may be said that according to Art. 20 above quoted, a director or directors of the company in Japan, as representing the company, can be sued here in Shanghai, and they must appear before this Consular Court to defend the suit. It is not, however, quite certain that we have power to summon a person from Japan and that the judgment given at this Consular Court is liable to be immediately acted upon by the Court in Japan having in view the existence of such laws as the Code of Civil Procedure and the law for the organisation of Courts (Consular Courts are not organised under this law).

3.—Regarding suits against vessels, I quote here Articles 737, 753, and 717 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the substance of which is as follows:—

Art. 737.—"Provisional seizure is effected in order to secure the execution of arrest of movables and property in the case of pecuniary claim or a claim amounting to a suit for debt. It may be effectual even in cases where the prescribed term of the debt or obligation has not expired."

Art. 753. "Execution of the provisional seizure of a vessel is effected by having the vessel detained at the port where she is lying at the time of the provisional seizure The Court takes the necessary steps for supervising and maintaining the vessel on application of the creditor."

Art. 717. "Execution of the arrest of a merchant vessel or other seagoing ship is made in accordance with the provisions herein laid down for compulsory sale of property except in certain special cases."

From the Articles above quoted it would seem clear that if the local agent at Shanghai of a Japanese shipping company is duly authorised to represent his company in Court in a case concerning damage caused by an unlawful Act, he can be sued at this Court, but on the other hand if he be not so authorised then the plaintiff, following the usual procedure, must sue the defendant before the Court of the place where he, the defendant, is domiciled, also, that any Japanese merchant vessel can be provisionally seized and detained pending the rendering of judgment in such suit. In this respect, I have to add that most of the collision cases which hitherto occurred in these waters between the steamers of Japanese steamship companies and those of other nationalities have been settled by arbitration or other amicable methods wherever and whenever possible.

It is desirable that this correspondence be published, as suggested by you, in order to prevent any misunderstanding of the matter on the part of the public, as well as of those who are in any way concerned with the case itself.

I conclude by gratefully acknowledging your courteous action in this matter.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) M. ODAGIRI.
H. I. J. M. Consul-General.

To R. W. MANSFIELD, Esquire,
H. B. M. Act. Consul-General.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read with grave apprehension and deep regret the report of last Sunday's Cricket Match on the Recreation Ground.

"It would be difficult," writes your reporter, "to find a more pleasant way of spending the day." Some of your readers will have other words ringing in their ears, words familiar enough in days gone by. "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing pleasure on My holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord."

I do not care to argue, Sir. It is a matter for appeal to sense of honour and decorum, not to argument. I do not judge individual consciences. If any bearing the high and noble name Christian, think it really harmless, right and consistent to play golf, or practise cricket or what not in a semi-private way on Sunday, I am sorry for them: but it is their own affair between their consciences and God.

If any wish to shift the ground and argue a difference between the Jewish Sabbath observance and the Christian, he is at perfect liberty to argue as he pleases: I have no wish to write him down or fetter his thoughts. My answer is this, and it is beyond controversy. Jews and Christians are at one in dedicating one day to God, and the sacred day which I believe is shamefully violated by Christendom is yet known throughout Christendom as the Lord's Day.

Very well. It may be a small matter in the eyes of many to flout contempt of this day before the Christian Chinese, many of whom suffer much loss and practice much self-denial to keep this day holy A small matter it may be to parade before the eyes of the groundmen and coolies in attendance and the multitudes of non-Christian Chinese—(who see the Sunday cricketing team and note them)—the Christian's contempt for his religious sacred things.

All this may be deemed a trifle. A trifle too to offend the dearest beliefs and tenderest recollections of Sunday quiet and sacred joy in the home land and here, of fellow-Christians in Shanghai, and of readers of these Sunday cricket reports elsewhere. I mean all this. Let it pass! Are they not free? Will you be so uncharitable as to refuse them liberty to offend you, and grieve you and distress you weaker Christians, if they please? Of course not, if they think that liberty, and honour, and decorum!

But what about the Lord of lords and King of kings, whose day the Lord's Day is?

Dare you flout your neglect and disuse of the sacred day in His face, and say that a more pleasant way of spending His day cannot be found than in seeking your own pleasure, not His; and letting slip one more immeasurably previous lease of time in which to secure the eternal fulness of joy with Him!

I am, etc.,
POINT.

17th June.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Point's letter on Sunday cricketing opens up an interesting subject round which are clustered many delightful inconsistencies.

1.—Is it not true that Gentile Christians of the early Church performed their daily labours on all days of the week, including the first day, on which they also attended services of worship? One day was to them as another: they regarded every day as alike.

2.—How is it that Christian ministers generally indulge in meals cooked and prepared on the Sunday, or as many of them insist on calling it, the Sabbath, thus making "the manservant and maidservant within their gates" work on that day?

I am, etc.,
"CAUGHT OUT."

19th June.

*** We have no room for a fresh discussion of a question that has been so often debated.—ED.

CHILDREN, AMAHS, AND THE GARDEN.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think there must be a considerable number of residents in Shanghai who will agree with "Locus Eater" in thinking that some consideration might be shown the "grown-ups" who would like to hear the band in peace. At present the gardens resemble a huge nursery, containing a miscellaneous collection of mostly unwashed children who make the place hideous with their noise. A large number of the persons who are supposed to be in charge of the children (it is difficult to know whether they are the mothers or nurses) never attempt any supervision over their charges, but allow them to make themselves as objectionable as they like to all around. No one wishes to deprive the children of their playground or of the enjoyment of the band, but I would suggest that a small portion of the gardens be reserved for adults only; also that no child under the age of fifteen be allowed in after 8 p.m.

Judging from the tone of your correspondents' letters of this morning, it is not to be wondered at that our gardens are infested with mannerless, objectionable infants.

I am, etc.,
A SUFFERER.

18th June.

THE CHILDREN, THE AMAHS, AND THE GORGONS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I add my quota to the discussion on the above subject or rather, offer a suggestion in connection with it? Complaints or murmurs of dissatisfaction usually come from the north side of the Soochow Creek, and as it is well to hear "both sides" if only to vary the monotony, here goes.

Why should the poor Bubbling Wellites, who pay a fair proportion of the taxes, not be given an opportunity of hearing the Town Band occasionally after dinner without having to go to the Bund?

There is a band stand in the Recreation Ground which so far has been used only once a week, viz: on Saturday afternoons, when most people being interested in something else take very little, if any, notice of the music, except perhaps occasionally to make uncomplimentary remarks when the bassoon gets the best of the umpire.

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But, joking apart, why should our city fathers not arrange to have the Band play at least one night in the week on the Recreation Ground, and at the same time issue an order that children are not allowed either in the Public Garden or Recreation Ground after 9 p.m. any evening.

By all means let the youngsters have the run of both places within reasonable hours, in spite of "Lotus Eaters" and "Gorgons," but allow the grown-ups to have a turn when the youngsters have gone to bed.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

A. G. M.

22nd June.

PASSPORTS FOR PORT ARTHUR.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Referring to "Wandering Jew's" letter (from the Chefoo Express) in your issue of this morning, it was I who went to Port Arthur without a passport, and I think it only fair to state that it was not the Consul himself but his constable who informed me that the consulate did not issue passports—these had to come from Peking. He added that to make sure I had better see the Consul; as my steamer was leaving the same evening I had no opportunity of doing so. I have since made further enquiries and believe it is a fact that the Consulate had out been notified that passports were necessary.

At Port Arthur the police officer ordered me not to leave the ship and but for the kindness of Capt. Hopkins of the "Chungking," who assisted in getting me special permission, I should have had a lost journey. If would be interesting to know if the Russian authorities can enforce the rule they have laid down.

I am, etc.,

T. L. Bickerton.

19th June.

THE PENTECOST MEETINGS ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Seaman, has now presented the accounts for the above Mission.

The total disbursements amounted to $1,426.32. The collections failed to reach this sum by a small amount, which has been made up by the Treasurer.

The accounts have been kindly audited by Mr. A. R. Leake, who certifies that he has compared the accounts with the vouchers and finds them correct. The list is too long to be published in these columns, but any subscriber may see the entire accounts by applying to the under-igned.

I am, etc.,

Edward S. Little,

Chairman Finance Committee.

20th June.

The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

19th June.

(1) Tai Ch'ang is appointed Libationer of the Imperial Academy.

(2) The date for the examination of the men specially recommended to the Throne by the high Ministers of the Crown and the Viceroys and Governors of provinces is set for the 10th July next in the Paoho Throne-hall, where the said nominees are to present themselves.

(3 and 4) Commending some and cashiering others among twenty odd officials of Szechuan province, in response to memorials from Tsên Ch'un-hsüen, retiring Viceroy of said province.

20th June.

(1) Chang Pai-hsi, President of the Board of Revenue, is handed over to the Board for the determination of an adequate penalty for breach of etiquette in using a wrong character in a memorial this morning.

(2) Wang Fu-shan is appointed Major-General of the Shouch'un Circuit of Anhui province.

21st June.

Decree cashiering and degrading twenty-two local officials of Yunnan province in response to memorial from Liu Shao-nien, Governor of said province, and who were found guilty of the charges of incapability, avarice, nepotism, etc.

22nd June.

(1) In a sealed memorial from the Censor, Huang Ch'ang-nien, in which the writer calls Li Hsing-jui, Acting Viceroy of the Min-chê provinces, "Li Mien-lin," is an exhibition of gross carelessness and disrespect. We hereby command that the Imperial censure be transmitted to the said Censor in as severe terms as possible

(2) Wang Shou-pêng (Weihsien, Shantung province) is gazetted Chuangyuan (Optimus), Tso P'ei (Chinese Bannerman of Canton) Pangyeng (Secondus), Yang Chao-lin (Chünyi, Kueichou province) T'anhua (Tertius) and Li Chang-chih (Canton, Kuangtung province) Ch'uenlu (Quartus) of this year's class of new Hanlins, examined by us in the Palace this morning.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

19th June.

A School to teach Russian

is about to be established in Tientsin by Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, the chief tutor of which, it is stated, will be a brother of the present Russian Consul in Tientsin.

The Feebleness of China.

A Tientsin dispatch states that a large Chinese timber company, called the Tatung Mu Chih Company, which was last year started by Yuan Taotai of the Eastern Marches Intendancy (Fênghuangchêng and the vicinity of the Yalu) to cut down timber in the Yalu region for importation into Chihli province, has been arbitrarily forced by the Russian authorities n Manchuria to "shut up shop," on the ground that the place now belongs to Russia.

The Financial Difficulty in the North.

A Peking letter reports the closing of the well-known Hêng Ho Bank of that city, one of the four largest and strongest native banks in the Capital, with liabilities up to four or five million taels. The failure is attributed to the disastrous state of the money market in Tientsin, which has also affected the native banks in Peking.

20th June.

The Late Minister to Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium.

We regret to have to record the death on the 28th of May last from paralysis, in his native city of Foochow, of H. E. Sir Chichên Lo Fêng-lu, K. V. O., late Chinese Minister to the Courts of St. James, the Quirinal, and Brussels. The late Minister was a member of the pioneer class of the Foochow Naval School when it was first established at Pagoda Anchorage in 1870, under the tutelage of the late Mr. James Carroll, a graduate of the Naval College at Greenwich. Being a particularly bright student, the late Minister, after a course of four years' study in Foochow, was selected with a few other fellow-students to go to England to finish his studies, and being more of a bookworm than ambitious of a seafaring life, he entered the diplomatic service of his country and was appointed soon afterwards an attaché to the Chinese Legation at Berlin under the late Minister, Li Tan-ya. He remained in Germany for several years, subsequently returning to China and joining the service of the late Marquis Li Hung-Chang at Tientsin in 1880. To the late Marquis, Lo Fêng-lu owed all his advancement in official life, having joined Li as a sub-prefect (5th grade) and being successively promoted to the rank of expectant Taotai of the First-class, with the brevet button of the second grade. In March 1890 Lo Fêng-lu accompanied the late Marquis Li Hung-Chang to St. Petersburg to congratulate the Czar Nicholas II on his coronation. The mission also visited England where the late Marquis was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Victorian order and Lo Fêng-lu was made a K. C. V. O. Upon the return of Li Hung-chang's mission abroad, Lo Fêng-lu, through the recommendation of his patron Li Hung-chang, was in November of the same year promoted to be an expectant Metropolitan officer of the 4th grade and appointed Minister to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, where he remained until the winter of 1902, being prostrated during the latter period of his term of office with paralysis from which he seems never to have recovered. As already stated above, the late Minister was more of a student and bookworm than a diplomat, hence he did not especially shine in the latter sphere while in England.

The Crisis in Kuangsi.

It is reported in local Mandarin circles that when H.E. Tsên Ch'un-hsüen, Viceroy-designate of the Two Kuang provinces, arrived at Woosung last week en route South, H.E. found waiting for him an Imperial edict empowering H.E. to do anything he saw fit to suppress the discontent in Kuangsi province, and also to secretly investigate the conduct of Governor Wang Chih-ch'un for report to the Throne.

22nd June.

The Benefit of Example.

According to a Peking letter, it is rumoured in the Capital that in consequence of the Government's presumed acquiescence in the demands of Russia in Manchuria, the German Legation tentatively sent a demand to the Waiwupu regarding special privileges in the Yangtze Valley and on both banks of that river from Chinkiang to Ichang, in Hupeh province. The demand, it is alleged, was made on the basis of the favoured nation clause.

Chang Chih-tung.

A Northern dispatch states that H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, being a persona non grata with the majority of the mem-

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bers of the Central Government, has been permitted to return to his old post of Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces. H.E. intends to leave Peking in a few days for Nanp'ihsien, his native city, where he will spend a short time visiting and repairing his ancestral graves and then go to Tientsin, whence H.E. will come South by one of the China Merchants' steamers, probably taking over his Viceroyalty some time during the second week of July.

The Peking-Paoting Railway.

It was reported in local mandarin circles yesterday that a Censor, P'an Ch'ing-lan, having denounced the officials in charge of the Peking-Paoting Railway of peculation and other misdemeanours, an Imperial Rescript has been sent to the Director-General of Railways, Shêng Kung-pao, to investigate the charges. It may be here stated, en passant, that H.E. Hu Yü-fên is at the head of the Peking-Paoting Railway.

23rd June.

The Crisis in the South.

News has been received by the local mandarins from Kuangsi to the effect that a noted rebel leader of that province, named Liu Ts'ai-ting, with a force variously estimated from 3,500 to 5,000 men, completely armed with modern weapons, had attacked and captured the departmental city of Hsiangwuchou on the night of the 15th instant and that many of the officials of the place had joined the rebels. Hsiangwuchou belongs to the prefecture of Chênanfu, is about ten miles east of the latter city and about the same distance from the nnamese border. Chênanfu borders also Yunnan province and is not very far distant from the treaty town of Mêngtze, Yunnan province.

One of the Empress Dowager's Favourites.

The following comes from a Palace official:—"When the Empress Dowager gave audience the other day to Hsi Liang, the Manchu Acting Viceroy-designate of Szechuan, her Majesty said to Hsi Liang: 'Tsên Ch'un-hsüen during his short stay in Szechuan did remarkably well in restoring order in the province, and, feeling that you also are a capable man I have accordingly decided to send you to Szechuan to succeed him. Do not therefore disappoint my expectations of your ability.' By these words it is presumed that the Empress Dowager has in her mind to turn Hsi Liang's acting appointment into a substantive one soon after he arrives in Szechuan."

The Russian Demands.

The "Universal Gazette" has the following:—We learn that seven demands of Russia in regard to Manchuria have been refused by the Waiwupu seriatim. With reference to the sixth demand about the establishment of a Plague Examination Bureau, the reply was that the matter may be referred for consultation between the Russian Consul and Taotai of the Fêng-Chin Intendancy, whilst as regarded the seventh demand—that of depositing the taxes of Manchuria with the Russo-Chinese Bank, the reply was that as China intends to start a Government Bank of her own she could not deposit the funds of the country with any foreign Bank Should it turn out finally, however, that China will not be able to start a Bank of her own, then in the event of there being any surplus funds China consents to deposit these sums with the Russo-Chinese Bank. Not otherwise.

24th June.

The Disturbances in Yunnan.

The "Universal Gazette" states that "a Yunnan insurgent leader, named Chou Yun-hsiang, has asked the French Minister to make terms for him and his men with the Waiwupu. The insurgents propose that upon receiving the guarantee of the Government to allow matters to revert to the statu quo ante bellum, they will consent to give up the cities captured by them. It is stated that the French Minister has already spoken to the Waiwupu on behalf of the insurgents."

The Peking-Kalgan Railway.

We also translate the following from the same paper:—"Certain bad characters of Peking have lately pretended to have received an edict of the Empress Dowager empowering them to construct the Peking-Changchiak'ou (Kalgan) Railway. In consequence of this they have established an office and started touting for buyers of shares in their railway. This has however come to the knowledge of the Head Office of Railways and Mines and the officials are preparing to arrest and punish the delinquents."

The Financial Crisis in the North.

We translate the following from a Northern native newspaper:—"Owing to the financial crisis in Tientsin which threatens daily to become more serious the representatives of the Foreign Powers have sent identical Notes to the Waiwupu pointing out the gravity of the situation and suggesting the advisability of the Central Government appointing some high official to make investigations into the matter as soon as possible.—It is stated that Prince Tsai Chên has advised the Empress Dowager to delay the establishment of a Ministry, or Board of Commerce for the present, and that a high official be first appointed to visit the various treaty ports and consult personally with the great merchants doing business there. Having obtained their views it would then be quite time enough to establish the Board of Commerce proposed, otherwise the new Board, ignorant of the desires and views of the merchants and traders of the Empire, would only work at cross purposes to the people whom it is desired to benefit. The Prince further strongly recommended the Government encouragement of all kinds of manufactures and industries to compete with foreign imports and that the special patent laws and protection of inventions existing in foreign countries be adopted by China with all possible haste. In the meantime the Prince advised that the Empress Dowager issue a special decree to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to give every encouragement to artisans and handicraftsmen to bring out their inventions and to promise such every protection against imitation for a certain period of time."

Yuan Shih-K'ai's Dernier Ressort.

A Tientsin native paper writing of the long drought prevailing in Chihli in spite of the incessant kowtows of the Viceroy and local authorities at the temples, states that as a last and desperate resort to produce the rain so much longed for Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai ordered the other day the district magistrate of Tientsin to take out of his prison all those who had been condemned to death and place them under the hot sun's rays and bid them to kowtow "all they knew how" to Heaven for rain, with the promise that if they succeeded in obtaining Heaven's pity and so bring down "a good rousing shower," the applicants would be forthwith pardoned their death penalty. "Naturally the kowtows such a promise produced were numerous and hit the bare ground with great effect, but all to no purpose, and so the rascals are to be beheaded after all."

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

Bishop Moule's Address.

The following is the address given by Bishop Moule at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Andrew, Broadway, on Thursday evening:—

More than ten years ago Mr. Hodges secured the services of Mr. Newcomb, who had lately resigned the command of one of the coasting steamers of this port. Mr. Newcomb's labours, which were incessant, embraced visits to any ship under sail or steam that came into Shanghai, frequent services or readings on board, and Sunday services in St. Saviour's, kindly lent for the purpose by the American Mission, whose clergy most kindly conducted services and celebrated Holy Communion for Mr. Newcomb's congregation. Some seven years ago, Mr. Newcomb was ordained Deacon, and henceforth himself conducted the ordinary services, the Lord's Supper being still administered by priests of the American or English Churches.

About this time a fine steam-launch, the Sunbeam, was provided, and materially assisted Mr. Newcomb's efforts, whilst it rendered them somewhat less laborious. Well known local firms kindly supported this branch of the service by gifts of material and money.

In 1896 the meeting of seatholders of the Cathedral expressed a strong desire to see a district church built and full ecclesiastic provision made for carrying on the Mission more effectively for the benefit alike of seamen and of residents in the neighbourhood of the Sailors' Home, and of what, soon after, was secured, namely the Chaplain's residence.

The site for this residence—on which we are just now assembled—was provided by means of a liberal gift of land by our good friend, Mr. C. Thorne, and public subscriptions, including grants of land and money by Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. In 1899 plans and estimates for a Church and Institute were obtained; and it was hoped that the large sum, $20,000, required might be provided partly by a sale of the site of the old Seamen's Church in Pootung.

That hope turned out to be vain, and for a time the provision of a Church seemed to be out of our power.

More liberal subscriptions, however, came in, after the reconstitution of the Chaplaincy Committee; and in view both of the changed conditions of the port, of the development of other institutions, and of the continued and pressing need of a Church, it was resolved to reduce the plans to a Church pure and simple, for which estimates and designs were procured from Messrs. Atkinson.

It is to inaugurate the carrying out of these, at the cost of $7,000 or $8,000, of which the greater part is in the Bank, that we are assembled this evening.

We do not ignore or deprecate the work of others—of our brethren of the American Church at St. Saviour's, one of the most venerable of the buildings of Shanghai, and which has so worthily renewed its youth in these years, or of the Shaftesbury Home, where our non-Anglican friends are caring generously for the temporal and spiritual welfare of their fellow Christians. But we cannot be blind to the fact that in Hongkew the "harvest is plenteous" and increasing, and "the labourers are few." God speed all who love and who serve the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, is our daily prayer for Shanghai.

To-day our special prayer is for the Chaplain and the Honorary Chaplain, through whose exertions this building has become necessary and possible. The usefulness of this undertaking has been

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illustrated in many ways. It has been proved by the often liberal contributions to the expenses of the Mission by seafaring men, amounting in one year to $1,000, by the resort to the reading rooms, and to the hospitalities of Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Worth, and other kind hearted ladies of very army, especially ships' apprentices, and by the grateful letters received from time to time by Mr. Newcomb and his good wife from relatives of those whom they have welcomed and befriended.

We pray God-speed to them all, especially to Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, and Mr. and Mrs. Worth, whose voluntary co operation has been cheerfully sustained already through several years, and has every year called forth the grateful recognition of Mr. Newcomb and the Committee.

"Let Thy work, O Lord, appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory upon their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us: Yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it."

THE EMANATIONS OF RADIUM.

(Written for the "North-China Daily News.")

The increasing number of discoveries connected with radium has aroused the keenest interest, not only in the scientific world, but also among all people at ale interested in natural and physical science. The honour of the discovery of this metal falls to Mons. and Madame Curie, as they first succeeded in extracting it. Pitchblende is found to contain it together with uranium.

It was noticed by the Curies that there appeared to proceed from these substances, certain radiations which continued indefinitely apparently without energy being supplied in any form. By their observations they were led to believe that this emission consisted of fine particles, probably atoms, which were projected from the surface into space. They also found that among other effects, this radiation gave rise to heat.

The work was taken up by several other scientists, among them being Mons. Becquerel, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Professor Rutherford of Montreal.

Mons. Becquerel has worked extensively on the subject. The results of his investigations were communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and afterwards published. As a result of some years of patient study and experiment he has shown that among other things the emanations are not like the Rontgen Rays, being all of the same nature, but that they are made up of different kinds of rays or emissions, one of these distinct kinds, or at least a certain combination which produces known effects has been named, after the discoverer, Becquerel Rays.

With regard to the real nature of these emissions, notwithstanding the vast amount which has been and is being done, very little comparatively is known, nevertheless a brief account of the results of investigation will not be devoid of interest. It has been found that the radiation is not given off only by the metal itself but also by certain of its salts, particularly the nitrate. A photographic plate exposed to them is affected. It has been recently shown that part of the radiation is deviated by a magnet. Now this phenomenon has been observed in the case of a distinct class of rays. If a glass tube, say twelve inches long and with a diameter of two or three inches is exhausted, to a very high vacuum, and a discharge from an induction coil is passed through certain phenomena occur. The side of the tube exhibits a brilliant phosphorescent glow, the colour of which depends on the nature of the glass. The general appearance presented is as if something projected itself from the negative terminal, generally a small platinum plate, which on striking the glass excites phosphorescence. These emanations from the negative plate or cathode as it is called, have received the name of cathode rays. Without considering other properties which do not bear on the question, one remarkable fact is that the rays are strongly deviated by a magnet. This is not only shown by the visible path of the rays but also by the surface phosphorescent effect in their new path in the tube. Hence it has been affirmed that those rays from radium which are deviated by a magnet must be essentially the same as those projected from the cathode. The theory of the cathode ray is that it consists of negatively charged particles which may or may not be independent of matter and therefore of mass. Such particles are called electrons or atoms of electricity and they proceed with a velocity which might exceed that of light. Hence it is highly probable that radium emission consists, at least in part, of the same kind of rays which proceed from the cathode.

It has also been discovered by Professor Rutherford that radium emits 'massive positively charged particles' which are probably atoms and which proceed into space with a velocity about one tenth that of light.

Among the emissions there was identified a radiation of heat, and Sir Oliver Lodge considers that this may be the immediate consequence of the projection of these positive particles. The amount of this heat radiation has led to an interesting calculation. Assuming that emission would proceed at the rate of a million heavy atoms per second, the loss in weight would be about one twentieth part of a milligramme per century. Also assuming that the speed would be equal to one tenth that of light for each particle, this would represent an amount of energy equal to one thousand ergs per second, or it would correspond to an amount of heat enough to melt a milligramme of ice every hour.

A remarkable fact, discovered by MM. Laborde and Curie, is that radium maintains an excess of temperature of 2.7 degrees above that of its surroundings. It was very recently suggested (April 1903) that this phenomenon may be connected with a similar property possessed by chlorine gas. Chlorine, when exposed to sunlight, has its temperature raised above that of the surrounding medium to a height proportional to the intensity of the light. It is reasonable to suppose that the increase of temperature in the case of radium might be traced to the same or a similar source. However, the effect on radium would be more persistent.

Some interesting phosphorescent effects have been noticed by Sir William Crookes, some of which may be given here. If a solution of pure radium nitrate is evaporated to dryness and examined in a dark room, it is found to be feebly luminous. A screen of barium platino-cyanide brought near to the crystalline residue of the salt glowed with a green light, the intensity of which varied according to the distance between them. The glow disappeared on the removal of the screen. A screen of zinc sulphide glowed nearly as brightly in the presence of radium but on removal there was more residual phosphorescence. Glass vessels which had been used in the manipulation of the radium, even after being well washed, remained radio-active and excited phosphorescence on the screen. If the fingers are soiled with radium the same effect is produced. A diamond crystal when brought near the radium glowed with a pale bluish-green, as it would when exposed to the cathode rays. On viewing the glow on the screen with a pocket lens, numerous scintillating points are seen which increase in number and brightness as the radium is brought near. What appears to the naked eye as a uniform brightness, becomes under the lens a vast number of stellar points.

If the experiments are carried on with the substances in a vacuum tube, there is no appreciable difference.

Some experiments have been made on the pathogenic action of radium rays on different tissues and organisms. The action is most intense on the skin and is relatively slight on the underlying tissues. The nervous system is intensely sensitive. The larvæ of certain insects exposed to the rays were paralysed in twenty-four hours and died two days later.

It is interesting to know that very recent researches have shown that radio-activity is not confined to one substance only, but may be present everywhere. Several metals of high atomic weights have been found to give off rays, notably uranium. But radium is 100,000 times more radio-active than uranium, and uranium is 3,000 times more active than the next most active material yet found.

Finally, the question naturally raised is "From whence does a radio-active body draw its energy?" Logically, the projection of particles either needs energy or it does not. But the latter alternative is inconceivable. Then either it derives its energy from some outside source or it *creates* energy in itself. If we accept the latter we ignore one of the fundamental principles of the universe which has been even more amply verified than the law of gravitation.

Hence the theory that it derives its energy, is the only reasonable and admissible explanation. How this takes place is not yet known. But enquiry is not yet exhausted and when more of the facts become known there is no doubt that a new theory will be advanced as to an interchange of energy, of which we are as yet quite ignorant.

G. Howard.

25th May.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

It is useful to put on record the following extract from the dispatch of the 6th ult. from the Peking correspondent of the "Times":—

The following is a careful précis of the authoritative Russian text of the demands with reference to Manchuria, which will remove certain obscurities in previous messages due to the imperfections of the Chinese text.

The preamble begins by stating that by command of the Imperial Government the following communication is sent. Russia and China have been friendly neighbours for more than two centuries. They have a coterminous frontier for 3,000 miles. The interference of strangers in these mutually friendly relations would impair them, impeding a friendly settlement of affairs. Therefore Russia considers it her duty to guard them against alien interference, especially as affecting Manchuria. There Russia has sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money in order to pacify the country and restore the Chinese lawful authority. By right of conquest Russia could annex the country; but she is unwilling to profit by this, and, as in 1881 she returned Ili to China and last year the portion between the Great Wall and Newchwang, so now she will restore Moukden and Kirin provinces and Newchwang treaty port provided China gives the following pledges:—

1.—No portion of the restored territories will be transferred under any form to another Power. If this is evaded, Russia will take the most decisive measures.

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2.—The present administration of Mongolia shall not be disturbed, because, if it were altered, the people would be disquieted and complications would ensue along the Russian frontier.

3.—China will undertake not to open new treaty ports in Manchuria or to permit new Consuls without the previous assent of the Russian Government.

4.—Should China desire to employ foreigners in any branch of her administration, their authority shall not extend to affairs in North China, where Russian interests predominate. There they shall be entrusted to Russians only. For example, if foreign mining advisers are engaged, their authority will not extend to mining affairs in Manchuria or Mongolia, for which Russian advisers must be appointed.

5.—Russia will retain under her own control the existing telegraph line between Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Moukden for the whole period of existence of the Peking-Newchwang telegraph line, of which it is a necessary prolongation.

6.—After the restoration of the Newchwang Chinese administration the Russo-Chinese Bank will continue as at present its functions as a Customs bank.

7.—All rights acquired in Manchuria by Russian subjects during the occupation shall remain in force after the evacuation.

Finally, there is a long clause as epilogue, stating that Russia, being responsible for health along the railway, requires the continuance of the present effective sanitary board. It is, therefore, indispensable that the Customs Commissioner and the Customs doctor shall be Russians. The sanitary board must consist of these two officials, a Customs Taotai, the Consuls, a bacteriologist, a representative of the Russian railway, and a Taotai to find the requisite funds.

Whenever an official reply is received giving assent to the foregoing conditions Russia will withdraw from Moukden, Kirin, and Newchwang.

The document bears the signature of M. de Plancon and is dated April 5 (18).

Law Reports

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

(Continued.)

17th June.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq. (Acting Chief Justice), and the following jury: Messrs. A. P. WOOD, R. C. FAIRBRIDGE, G. E. BURGOYNE, J. MOSA, and SIMON A. LEVY.

KWAN YONG-SON *v.* A. R. LEAKE.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis, with whom was Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, for the defendant.

Mr. Ellis—Has the defendant, Mr. Leake, been upon any other than the most friendly terms with you?—Always on good terms with me.

With regard to that part of your petition where you claim damages for slander. When did you hear anything about these slanderous statements that were made about you? The statements referred to $6,000 due to Fergusson and Co., and not received from you.—I never heard anything about such a statement.

His Lordship—Did anybody in Ichang hear anything about it?—In that place some of the Chinese knew of it. They knew it from the warrant.

Mr. Ellis—When did you first hear of these words being said by Mr. Leake? Did Mr. Tong Kid-son write and tell you anything about it?—No.

How did you know that Mr. Leake had said this to Mr. Tong Kid-son?—I did not know it at all. Mr. Kid-son did not write to me about this. It occurred to me as being advisable to take notice of these words when my lawyer told me.

So far as you were concerned, Mr. Kwon Yong-son, you never felt that Mr. Leake had said anything wicked about you? It was not through your wishes or instructions that these words were put into the petition?—Only this slander.

By His Lordship—I went to Mr. Jones and claimed damages not for the slander but for the suing.

Mr. Ellis—Am I correct in stating that Mr. Kid-son besides being a personal friend of yours was also your agent?—He was a friend of mine, and acted as an agent in business. He is not a relative.

Did you instruct your lawyer, Mr. Jones, to write to Mr. White-Cooper to say that if Mr. Leake paid your travelling expenses and legal expenses you would do nothing more in this matter?—I did instruct my lawyer to do that.

Were you told what the answer to that letter was—that they were quite prepared to pay expenses?—I did not know that the answer to that letter was that they were quite prepared to pay all my expenses. Mr. Jones did not tell me so.

Do you know that a letter was received asking for damage for illegal arrest and slander?—No, I know nothing about it. I told my Counsel the case and let him write what he thought fit.

As far as you were concerned you gave him no instructions to claim damages for the arrest and slander?—I told them to claim damages for prosecution and illegal arrest, and Mr. Jones explained to me the meaning of the word slander.

The Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Shanghai, 17th June.

On the re-assembling of the Court the cross-examination of the plaintiff was resumed. It was decided to employ the services of an interpreter.

Plaintiff affirmed that he had only received one letter from Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper addressed to him at Ichang. He received no communication from Mr. Tong Kid-son on this matter while at Ichang. He had written to Mr. Tong Kid-son on one occasion, the same time that he replied to Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper's letter.

Mr. Ellis—That letter was dated 28th July, 1902. It is before the jury and will be proved in the ordinary way.

Plaintiff, further cross-examined, said he remembered going to Mr. White-Cooper's office but was not sure of the date. It was in the spring. The matter in question was discussed with Mr. White-Cooper on that occasion. He did not recollect that Mr. White-Cooper told him he had been instructed by Mr. Leake to apply to Cornabé, Eckford and Co. for the balance of the compradore order Fergusson and Co. had never received. He knew that Mr. White-Cooper asked him about this money. He recollected that Mr. White-Cooper read a letter to him, but did not know from whom it came. He was only asked whether he had received this money or not.

His Lordship—What did you say to that?

Plaintiff—I replied that I had not received the money.

Mr. Ellis—Did Mr. White-Cooper ask you to give your own account of this business?

Plaintiff—He did not ask me to tell him; I spoke to him without being requested.

His Lordship—Are you certain Mr. White-Cooper did not say "How did this thing happen: what account do you give of it? or words to that effect."

Plaintiff—Mr. White-Cooper did not ask me. I was asked by Mr. Leake to tell Mr. White-Cooper all about this matter.

Mr. Ellis—What, exactly, did you tell Mr. White-Cooper?

Plaintiff—I told him I remembered a sum of money, $6,000. At that time a compradore order was given to me for collection but the full amount was not collected; there was a balance left uncollected of $6,000. I had told Mr. Wake there was this balance due on the compradore order and asked him to look into the matter. While I was speaking to Mr. Wake about this matter a Mr. Larkin came down stairs and I mentioned it to him also. Shortly afterwards Mr. Eckford came over and personally spoke to Mr. Wake about this same business. I said to Mr. Wake then that he had better ask Mr. Eckford for payment and Mr. Wake replied "Compradore, it's all right; he will pay me." Shortly afterwards Mr. Eckford and Mr. Wake went out.

Mr. Ellis—Do you recollect at this interview with Mr. Wake and Mr. Eckford making the statement that you put $12,000 in the safe, and entered the full amount of $18,186 in the book; and that you reported to Mr. Larkin that only $12,000 had been paid?

Plaintiff—I did not state that.

Mr. Ellis pressed the witness to state whether he had told Mr. White-Cooper at the interview under discussion that he had credited Fergusson and Co. with the whole amount of the compradore order.

Plaintiff did not recollect having said that to Mr. White-Cooper. His recollection was that he told Mr. White-Cooper that he was not indebted to Fergusson and Co., that the monies he had been asked to collect, he had collected, and that he had given Fergusson and Co. credit for the sum in his books. He did not actually specify this sum of $18,186, nor tell Mr. White-Cooper that he had credited that particular amount. He did not even remember at the time of the conversation what the particular amount was.

Mr. Ellis—In your evidence yesterday you told us that in your interview with Mr. White-Cooper, he told you there was no entry in Fergusson and Co.'s books of this payment.

His Lordship—He was never clear about that, he was only clear in his mind about the $6,000.

Mr. Ellis said he was bound to press the point as he was going to call evidence very pertinent to it. He was not suggesting that the plaintiff had told an untruth, but he wished to get the information.

Plaintiff said he could not remember what took place other than as he had already stated. He recognised the book produced as the book cash book kept by him. The book was sent to Mr. Larkin every few days to be checked.

Mr. Ellis drew attention to the item under date 15th May 1901 which read, "account draft on London £17—$68.25, and asked if that represented the right exchange.

His Lordship did not see the relevancy of this, unless it was suggested that plaintiff was a swindler.

Mr. Ellis—In the petition it is stated that the accounts were balanced and checked between the plaintiff, defendant, and Mr. Wake.

His Lordship—This man knows nothing of the petition.

Mr. Ellis—But I have to deal with the allegations in the petition. I was going to point out that in Mr. Larkin's books the proper exchange is set out at $168. I want to show that the statement is not quite correct and that the books were not checked

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every few days. I don't impute anything wrong to plaintiff but a great deal will turn on the state of things when Mr. Leake went to Chefoo to take up his duties as trustee in the bankruptcy.

His Lordship—If you want to bring out something leading up to a point in the defence you are entitled to have it answered.

Plaintiff then said that, looking at the entry referred to by Mr. Ellis, there appeared to be a mistake in the book.

Mr. Ellis drew attention to another item in the bank cash book dated the 16th July.

Plaintiff said this was in his handwriting and agreed with his Chinese books; it showed that on that date he handed over $28,042.14 to Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Ellis—Was not the amount you actually handed over $31,708.98.

Plaintiff—I can't say.

Mr. Ellis—Were not Fergusson and Co., the agents for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank up till the 16th July 1902.

Plaintiff—It was about that time; Mr. Forsyth took over on the 17th July.

Mr. Ellis—You kept two books, the bank cash book and the house cash book. Did you not note all the receipts and disbursements on account of the Bank in the bank cash book and those not of the Bank in the other?

Plaintiff—I entered them as I was told.

A juryman asked if Mr. Ellis was tending to show this was a wrong entry.

Mr. Ellis—He did not actually hand over the sum entered here.

His Lordship—You have not proved that.

Mr. Ellis—We intend to prove it.

Plaintiff, further cross-examined, said he had never received this $6,000.

His Lordship (to Mr. Ellis)—You admitted that he never received it.

Mr. Ellis—We don't know who received the money. Apparently the money was received because the estate was credited with it. That is all we can say. We don't know who received the money. (To plaintiff)—Do you know anyone who did receive it?

Plaintiff—Beyond the fact that I did not receive the money, I don't know anything.

Mr. Ellis—Tell us what money you had in hand on the 26th August, 1901, for the Hongkong Bank?

His Lordship—That is a month later than the transfer to Mr. Forsyth; had you any money in hand on that date belonging to the Hongkong Bank?

Plaintiff—$8,653.80 as shown by my books. I can't remember if it was in cash.

Mr. Ellis—I put it to you it was not a small sum; can't you try to remember?

Plaintiff—Mr. Forsyth took away the key of the safe; I only kept the accounts.

Mr. Ellis—How do you explain, seeing that Mr. Forsyth had taken over all the cash on the 16th July, that you had any money to hand over on the 26th August to Mr. Leake?

Plaintiff—All these accounts were made out by the accountant and I can't make them out myself at this distance of time.

Re-examined by Mr. Jones, plaintiff said this money was transferred to the house account by direction from his employer; he could not remember whether it was Mr. Wake or Mr. Leake who instructed him. On the date that his Agreement with the firm was cancelled the books were settled up and Mr. Forsyth paid him a balance of $1.23 to clear up; after that he had no firm money at all in hand.

Mr. Jones—You say you never personally received this $6,000?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Mr. Jones—Are you $6,000 short out of your own pocket?

Plaintiff—At that time I never received it, but after that I can't say whether I received it or not.

Mr. Jones—You have an entry in the book showing that the $18,000 was paid in two amounts?

Plaintiff—I have entered the whole amount.

Mr. Jones—Did you or your accountant make that entry?

Plaintiff—I made the entry.

Mr. Jones—Will that show the two items?

Plaintiff—The rough cash book will show the two items, but the bank book only one item.

His Lordship—If the rough cash book shows it was paid in two instalments, why do you say you never received the $6,000?

Plaintiff—I had never received it at the time I made the statement, but afterwards it was paid. The rough cash-book shows that on the 15th May I received $12,186.46 and on the 22nd May $6,000. At the time I told Mr. White-Cooper I hadn't received it I meant I had not received it up to the 22nd May

Mr. Jones—Was it between the 15th and 22nd May that you had the conversations with Messrs. Eckford, Larkin and Wake?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Mr. Jones—Did you have any recollection yourself of a balance being paid?

Plaintiff—I only saw from my books that it must have been paid.

Mr. Jones—Were any books shown you at Mr. White-Cooper's office?

Plaintiff—No, and I had none of my own with me.

Mr. Jones—You said then that there was no entry in the books of this $6,000 being paid you; you believed that to to be true but you had no opportunity of looking at the books?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Mr. Jones put in evidence a press copy of a letter which plaintiff recognised as the one he sent from Ichang to Mr. Tong Kid-son, setting out the nature of the proceedings threatened against him, explaining his position, stating that it would be very inconvenient for him to leave Ichang just then, and asking Mr. Tong to use his good offices on his behalf.

Questioned by the jury, plaintiff said that he had in fact received the $6,000.

Mr. Wood—If you actually received it why did you deny that you received it, to Mr. White-Cooper?

Plaintiff—Because I had forgotten that the $6,000 was afterwards paid.

His Lordship—There was an interview between plaintiff, Wake, Larkin and Leake. Plaintiff remembered that there had been a certain $6,000 not accounted for. They wrote to him at Ichang; he then had the recollection that this money had not been accounted for at one time; he told that to Mr. White-Cooper and said he has not received it, then when he looked into the books he remembered that he had received it, but afterwards.

Mr. Moosa—Who kept the books?

Plaintiff—They are in the accountant's writing.

Mr. Moosa—You told us before you made the entries yourself.

This concluded the plaintiff's evidence.

Mr. Tong Kid-son, compradore to Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., examined by Mr. Jones, said he knew both the plaintiff and the defendant. He held the bond for plaintiff's security while he was Fergusson and Co.'s compradore. It was he who introduced plaintiff to Mr. Wake. The security money never left his hands until he was informed the Agreement had been cancelled. He did not quite remember the date when that was, but he remembered receiving a letter to say the Agreement was terminated by mutual consent The letter came from Mr. Leake. He (witness) did not give up the security money for some time after that, as the old gentleman who gave it was away from Shanghai. In the first part of August last year, he met Mr. Leake who asked him where the plaintiff then was. Witness told him plaintiff was then Messrs. Jardine's agent in Ichang. Mr. Leake asked if Messrs. Jardine would help bring him down to Shanghai: he had found, he said, in Fergusson and Co.'s books a lack of $6,000 and Messrs. Cornabé's shroff said it was paid to plaintiff. To get the accounts straight they wanted the plaintiff at Shanghai. Witness told Mr. Leake he was surprised to hear this about Kwan as he knew him to be a very careful man; he could not believe it was true. He also said he had no power to bring Kwan down, the taipan would have to give an order for him to come. Afterwards Mr. Leake met witness again in the street and said he had evidence to show him at Mr. White-Cooper's office. Witness also got a letter from Mr. White-Cooper asking him to go there and see the books. He went; the first time Mr. White-Cooper was not there; Mr. Latter showed him the books but he could find nothing wrong in the entries. Afterwards he went again and was shown the books, and was shown what was said to be a suspicious chop. He replied that a chop like that could easily be obtained for 20 cash. However, looking further into the books he said they certainly looked "shabby" against Kwan. At the same time he thought Kwan's accountant might have received the money and deceived him about it. Mr. Leake asked him afterwards, how a letter could reach Kwan and witness told him. The next he knew was on the receipt of a letter from Kwan saying that Mr. White-Cooper had written to him making certain charges, and that he was not guilty of these. It also enclosed the copy of his Agreement with Fergusson and Co. endorsed by Mr. Leake. He could not owe the money, he said, or he would not have received this discharge. Kwan also sent some specimens of the chop he had used at Chefoo and asked witness to go to Mr. White-Cooper and compare this with the chops in the books. On the 5th May witness received a letter from an old schoolmate at Hongkong stating that an alarming letter had been received from Kwan to the effect that he was summoned to Shanghai to answer certain charges and that Kwan's father desired him (witness) to do what he could, as they did not know whether the charges were true or not.

Mr. Jones—Was anything said about taking Kwan's evidence at Ichang?

Witness—Mr. Leake asked me if we could bring him down and take his evidence. I showed the letter I had to Mr. Robert Inglis. He asked me if I thought Kwan to be guilty. I said I did

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

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not think he was, that Mr. Leake had said he did not think Kwan got the money, but only wanted to get his evidence. Mr. Inglis said he could not allow Kwan to come all that distance, just for that; if his evidence were wanted it could be taken on commission before the British Consul at Ichang. I met Mr. Leake after that and told him what Mr. Robert Inglis had said.

The Court adjourned for tiffin.

The Court assembled again at half-past two o'clock, when Tong Kid-son was cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

Witness said that he had told the Court that there were two occasions upon which Mr. Leake had spoken to him regarding this matter of $6,000. He remembered receiving a letter from Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper, dated the 25th October, 1902, which read as follows:—"Dear Sir—We should be obliged if you would let us know whether Mr. Kwan Yong-son is now in Shanghai. A question has arisen as to the payment of a balance of a compradore's order while he was in Messrs. Fergusson and Co.'s employ, and he wrote us saying that he would be glad to attend in Shanghai and give an explanation of the matter. A long time has elapsed since then, and he has not yet been here." He gave a verbal reply to the letter through Mr. Leake. He said: "We cannot have Kwan down, because the taipan will not let him come down." He gave no written reply. On the 12th November, 1902, he received a letter from Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper stating that they understood from him that the chop against the entry in Cornabé Eckford's book showing the receipt of the $6,00 was false, and as it was a very serious charge they would like him to make a written statement whether the chop was false or not. He told Mr. Leake that anyone could get a chop like that. It was a chop which could be obtained in Nanking Road. On the 6th December he received a letter from the same firm, asking him if he would kindly arrange for Mr. Kwan to be present in Shanghai during the first week in January, in order that they might settle the compradore order in question. He showed the letter to Mr. Inglis who said, "I am not going to allow him to come down to settle the matter. If they want to take proceedings let them." He had never written a letter to Kwan since he left for Chefoo and Ichang. Letters sent were connected with the business of the office, which he did not sign. He did not communicate with Kwan in any way. He told Kwan's guarantor what Mr. Leake had told him, and said that the charge was a serious one. The guarantor said he could not believe it, and that he would write to Kwan. He did not know, as a matter of fact, that the guarantor wrote to Kwan. He did not know, as a matter of fact, that letters were addressed to Kwan from his office. He did not write the words complained of in the petition. What he said was that Mr. Leake could not find any entry in Fergusson's books, and that Kwan was so far responsible for $6,000 because Cornabé's books had that charge against him, in that he was stated to have received it.

David MacHaffie, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., deposed as to the receipt of a letter by his firm from Ernest Bennett, the British Consul at Ichang, with reference to the case.

Mr. Ellis said that before opening the case on behalf of the defendant, he thought it was his duty to address the Court on certain points of law which had arisen in this case, and which he thought should be decided by his Lordship. He would endeavour to submit that on these points and on the grounds which he would bring forward there was no case to go to the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. The first point to which he would direct attention was the definition of malicious prosecution.

His Lordship—The question is more whether this is a malicious prosecution. I want you to stick to the points. This is the second day of the case.

Mr. Ellis—I am going to give you a definition.

His Lordsip—I don't want a definition; I know very well what malicious prosecution is. Show me what you are going to do.

Mr. Ellis—I am going to show that no proceedings can be brought against a person for malicious prosecution unless the proceedings which are complained of, and which form a part of a malicious prosecution, are either criminal or bankruptcy proceedings.

His Lordship—That is a distinct issue.

Mr. Ellis—Now I will direct your attention to what Lord Justice Bowen says in a case.

His Lordship—There are legal proceedings which do naturally and necessarily involve damages. The whole question here is whether there was legal damage, and if so there is a right of action. It seems to me quite clear that with the man being put under restraint as he was there is legal damage, and there is a right of action, for wherever there is a right there a remedy. This man is entitled to a remedy of some sort.

Mr. Ellis—Can I call your Lordship's attention to this case which shows that according to our present law—

His Lordship—In England; we are not in England now.

Mr. Ellis—The plaintiff is proceeding in an English Court and is amenable to English law.

His Lordship replied that in England a man would not be arrested in such a case as that which was brought against this Chinaman. He would receive a summons to which he could put in an answer, and when his character was attacked in Court he would be there to defend it. Here a warrant was sent up to Ichang, policemen walked in front of his house, he was put to great expense, and suffered a distinct restraint to his liberty. A remedy had to be found for that.

Mr. Ellis said that they were not responsible for the procedure followed in Chinese Courts.

His Lordship agreed that no responsibility existed for the Chinese way of dispensing justice. If Mr. Leake knew that under that warrant the man would be arrested, and if he proceeded maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause plaintiff had a right of action (see Quartz Hill Gold Mining Co. v. Eyre 11 Q.B.D. p. 683 per Brett M. R.

Mr. Ellis—Then no British subject will under any circumstances be in a position to take any civil proceedings against a Chinese subject.

His Lordship said that was nonsense. The man had to show that the prosecution was malicious before he could possibly succeed.

Mr. Ellis—Then does your Lordship hold that these proceedings are of a civil character and still—?

His Lordship—Actionable, certainly. This man suffered restraint of his liberty and is entitled to an action. It seems to me that it is malicious prosecution under which he ought to sue.

Mr. Ellis—If your Lordship rules that he is entitled to institute an action with regard to that point, I do not propose to argue on it.

His Lordship—I am quite clear about it. It would be a gross miscarriage of justice if he were not given a remedy. In the fact that this particular Englishman set the process of the Chinese Court in motion whereby this man is arrested and brought down to Shanghai and charged it seems to me there is legal damage, and the plaintiff is entitled to come here and try and prove his case.

Mr. Ellis—As your Lordship pleases. With regard to the action of false imprisonment?

His Lordship—You cannot make very much of that. There is a very clear authority on that as to what is false imprisonment.

Mr. Ellis—The point I want to bring before your Lordship is as to whether the defendant in this particular suit can be made responsible for false imprisonment in these particular circumstances. I submit he cannot be made responsible because the imprisonment was not an illegal imprisonment, and that the act which brought about the imprisonment of the plaintiff was a purely judicial act.

His Lordship—You are quite right there.

Mr. Ellis—And that it entirely exonerates him from causing false imprisonment.

His Lordship—Certainly, that is so. You are quite right.

Mr. Ellis—That is the crucial test, that it was done by virtue of judicial authority.

His Lordship ruled that it was a question of malicious prosecution, and not false imprisonment.

Mr. Jones—I said that if we succeeded with the malicious prosecution, the other one falls to the ground.

Mr. Ellis—That removes $2,000.

Mr. Jones—Quite so.

Mr. Ellis—With regard to the third ground, that of damages for slander. I submit that on the facts which have been tendered in the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff there is no case which has to go to the jury for special damages because of words which have been used and have been complained of in the petition.

His Lordship—They might be slanderous; I cannot withdraw them from the jury.

Mr. Ellis—It is in your power to decide that point. I would like to call your attention to a case in support of that.

His Lordship—I cannot withdraw these words from the jury; the jury must judge for themselves whether they are slanderous or not. Mr. Jones may be able to show that they were slanderous. I have made up my mind.

Mr. Ellis—Then you won't do what you can do?

His Lordship—What I will not do is to nonsuit the plaintiff on the slander; that has to go to the jury. It is not worth your while to argue that.

Mr. Jones—I am prepared with authorities to support your Lordship.

Mr. Ellis—I have only one case to cite, which was the result of a conversation before the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Smith.

His Lordship—The words ought to be incapable of a slanderous meaning before I can withdraw them from the jury. They could very well be slander; the jury may say that they are not slander, and it is quite clear that it is for them to say and not for me.

Mr. Ellis then commenced his address to the jury.

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Shanghai, 17th June.

Mr. Ellis said that before dealing with the case he thought it might be advisable for him to make a few comments about the case as it had been presented to them on behalf of the plaintiff. He would first of all deal with the leading subject of complaint which was made by the plaintiff, and that was the complaint of malicious prosecution. They would recollect that in the early part of the case Mr. Jones, in addressing them, said that it would be exceedingly interesting to note how he (Mr. Ellis) proposed to explain the paragraph in the answer which dealt with paragraph five of the petition of the plaintiff, namely, whether the defendant denied that he actually withdrew the petition set out in paragraph five. He was able to satisfy Mr. Jones on that point, and he would be able to afford them some information with regard to the matter. Very naturally the defendant was not likely to admit that he had filed any petition against the present plaintiff in the Mixed Court in the terms referred to in the present petition. There was nothing in that petition charging the plaintiff with having embezzled the sum of $6,000. There was a gross mistake in that paragraph of the plaintiff's petition where the defendant was charged with maliciously presenting a petition in the month of February, 1902. Nothing of the sort was done—but apparently that had not been brought to the attention of Mr. Jones—and therefore they were not likely to admit it. With regard to this petition of the defendant it was rather important that the jury should have it before them and so he would read it. (Petition read.) He asked them as reasonable men of the world if there could have been a fairer or more reasonably prepared petition from a man occupying the position which the defendant did at that time, which entailed duties and responsibilities not only to the Bankruptcy Court but also to the creditors of the estate of Fergusson and Co. The petition simply set out certain facts, and asked that the defendant in that suit might be brought before the Court in order to set an account about which there was some doubt in order. On that petition the Counsel for the plaintiff asked them to say that a malicious charge was made to the Mixed Court against the man of embezzling the sum of $6,000 and making a false statement through the British Assessor which caused a warrant for the arrest of Kwan to be issued. He did not think it necessary to ask them to do more than to direct their attention to that petition, to the paragraph referring to it in the plaintiff's petition, and then the state of things disclosed in the Mixed Court.

It was also necessary for him to say one or two words on the question of malice, because, as his Lordship would direct them, that was a very important element in this case, and the malice in fact such as they as men of the world understood it. The counsel for the plaintiff had to satisfy them that Mr. Leake, the defendant in this suit, had against the plaintiff some ill will, some spite, some bad feeling, and that he was actuated in this institution of proceedings by some base, or improper motive. What evidence had they had so far with regard to that question of malice? Take the evidence of the plaintiff himself—and he would ask them to remove from their minds any idea that either he or the defendant had any desire whatever, or any intention of suggesting to them that Mr. Kwan was anything but a perfectly honest man—and it showed them that no malice existed between him and the defendant. There was some suggestion made by Mr. Jones that morning that apparently he was suggesting that the books were wrong, and that they were purposely made wrong. That was not the object of his cross-examination of the plaintiff; it was to demonstrate as specifically as he could what was the condition of affairs at the time when Mr. Leake took possession of the estate of Fergusson and Co. It was to satisfy them, and probably they would be more than satisfied, that everything in Chefoo at that time was in a state of utter chaos so far as Fergusson and Co. were concerned, and that the books as kept by Mr. Kwan were in a state of confusion. That was all he attempted to show that morning when he attempted to get certain answers from the plaintiff, which were apparently satisfactory and conclusive. To go back to the evidence of the plaintiff himself; it did not betray the slightest symptom that there existed any feeling of ill will between the plaintiff and the defendant. There had apparently never been and was not now any such feeling whatever; they were perfetly friendly one with the other.

He would now direct their attention to the evidence which was given by Mr. Giles, and that was important evidence because it showed again the feelings which had actuated the defendant in all that he had done in this matter. They would recollect that Mr. Giles told the Court what Mr. White-Cooper, who was the counsel for Mr. Leake in this matter, did when he went with the petition and asked that it should be filed. He actually produced to Mr. Giles the correspondence which was to show exactly the object of that petition being filed. That object was not to suggest that the defendant in that Mixed Court suit had in any shape or form appropriated this money, but that as it was not forthcoming, and as so many contradictory statements had been made on one side and the other, the only way in which Mr. Leake could arrive at a satisfactory issue was to have the matter heard in a Chinese Court of law. Mr. Leake was bound to take every reasonable step to find out what had become of this $6,000; he had to find out to properly account to the creditors for all the monies which had been received, and to account for everything connected with the matter. When these proceedings were contemplated there was no suggestion that Mr. Kwan had done away with this money. After he had said so much with regard to the evidence which had been already given them he would only say that if he had been entirely successful in satisfying them of the entire absence of any malice whatever on the part of his client he would be quite satisfied that when the defendant himself came to give his evidence, and when this evidence was to a certain extent corroborated and added to by Mr. White-Cooper, they would come to the conclusion that there was a complete absence of malice with regard to any proceedings that were instituted, and that although apparently a mistake had been made which necessitated the steps which were taken in order, so to speak, to find out whether there was a mistake or not, that that mistake was not only the mistake of the defendant himself, but was contributed to by the plaintiff.

There was one part of the evidence which would be given by the defendant and by Mr. White-Cooper to which he would like to direct their attention, because he supposed he would deal with it when those witnesses gave their evidence at greater length, and that was that far from suspecting that Kwan was in any shape or form a dishonest man, the suspicion, if there was any, was directed entirely towards another quarter, and that if there was any misappropriation, any embezzlement of the sum of $6,000, it lay in the direction of Cornabé, Eckford and Co. As Mr. White-Cooper would tell them, it was after careful consideration of the facts of the case, and in order to bring the matter to a speedy termination that under the circumstances, and with the evidence before them, it would be advisable to take formal proceedings. The idea was that the proceedings should take the form of a friendly action in the Mixed Court, in order that they might get at the solution of what was apparently a mystery surrounding the existence of this $6,000. Of course, his friend Mr. Jones when he replied on the whole case would no doubt make a great deal of capital out of the fact that Mr. Leake was a chartered accountant, and ought to have done this and ought to have done that. He did not think that Mr. Leake had at any time represented himself to be infallible, he was liable as everyone was to make mistakes. He had apparently made a mistake when he stated what he did with regard to the $6,000, but he was not the only person to do that. Mr. Kwan must have made mistakes with regard to his books, and even his friend Mr. Jones, in preparing his petition, had made mistakes with regard to dates and a serious mistake with regard to the actual grounds of his claim for damages. He had asked for damages for illegal arrest, a thing which was unknown. The first point, as he (Mr. Ellis) had stated before, on which Mr. Jones had to satisfy them, was whether these proceedings against Mr. Kwan in the Mixed Court were instituted maliciously.

Another point Mr. Jones had to satisfy them on was that these proceedings were instituted without reasonable cause On that point he would deal at great length. The evidence that would be given by the defendant and by his learned counsel would show conclusively, that these proceedings which were taken were not taken hastily, with any feeling at all, but with all the care which they possibly could bestow on this matter. They had exhausted every means of bringing the plaintiff down to Shanghai, and if the parties interested in the business welfare of the plaintiff had acted in a reasonable way he was quite satisfied that the Court would not have been sitting there that day.

He now came to the question of slander. With regard to that it would be for them to say, after his Lordship had addressed them, whether they considered these words were defamatory. He proposed to submit those words to them just as they were used. Before they could say that these words were defamatory they must bear in mind the position of the parties. The plaintiff and Mr. Leake were apparently good friends. Mr. Tong Kid-son was the agent of Kwan in this matter, and knowing that what did Mr. Leake do? He meets Mr. Kid-son in the street, and once in the office, and conversations were held relative to the matter. Mr. Leake said there was something wrong with the accounts, or words to that effect, and Mr. Kidson replied that he was surprised, as Kwon was always such a careful man. This clearly showed that Mr. Kidson did not have the impression from the remarks made that dishonesty was imputed, but

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that Mr. Leake felt a mistake had been made and wished it cleared up. There was nothing at all in what was said of a defamatory nature.

Now, with regard to the words themselves.

As far as he could gather from the evidence given by Kwan himself, Kwan never heard of them. They had never reached his ears, and when Mr. Jones tried to make out that these defamatory words had travelled to Ichang he was stating something which was not a fact. It was not on account of those words, but because of the information in the warrant issued for the attendance of Kwan in Shanghai that the people of Ichang heard of the news. If the words used by a Chinese official in stating the simple fact that a petition had been filed by a British subject against a Chinese subject for the recovery of a sum of money, the words used in the petition were for the recovery of debt, had made an impression on the Chinese of Ichang the defendant could not be held responsible for them, and he thought his Lordship had hinted that he would like to have some evidence that these defamatory words were considered defamatory by anyone. He submitted that so far there had been no evidence rendered to show that there was any ground of slander in the words used by Mr. Leake to Mr. Kid-son.

He thought it was his duty to call their attention to the correspondence which had been handed in, and on which evidence was given. It was right that he should tell them that if there had been any malicious proceedings at all with regard to this matter, that those malicious proceedings had been on the part of the plaintiff himself when he came into this Court and asked them to award him damages for malicious prosecution. Apparently at first Kwan did not think very much of the restraint of his liberty. In the first instance they had a letter written by the counsel for the plaintiff suggesting that the defendant should pay to him the costs of travelling and legal expenses incurred in the matter, and stating that unless this was done proceedings would be taken in this Court against the defendant. He took it that this letter was written at the suggestion of Kwan. Now immediately a readiness was shown on the part of the defendant to admit that he had made a mistake and pay these expenses of the plaintiff, a second letter was received saying that unless $6,000 was paid by the defendant proceedings would be taken against him for slander, false imprisonment, and malicious prosecution. He suggested that that showed conduct on the part of Kwan, or his legal advisers, which reflected little credit upon them. When the defendant saw his legal adviser on this request he was told not to entertain any such preposterous proposal. If the defendant had written round to say that he would be prepared to pay $1,000 there was no saying but that counsel for the plaintiff may have found it another opportunity to practise a little more squeeze with regard to the damages claimed. No doubt Mr. Jones would make a great deal of the fact that the defendant had not paid in some of the money into Court with regard to this matter. He thought they would agree that when that corespondence was carefully read, and knowing that being conversant with the fact that an offer was made and accepted and a claim immediately put in for $6,000, it was not natural that the suggestion of injury to his liberty and feelings arose in the mind of Mr. Kwan. That suggestion had apparently been worked up by either Mr. Inglis, who apparently had displayed a want of tact which was deplorable and a want of temper which was regrettable, or by those whose advice should have been of a different nature. He did not think it necessary to say more than he had done in order to explain to them the nature of the evidence which would be tendered by the defendant in this matter on the points that evidence would go to support.

The Court adjourned.

18th June.

Immediately on the Court assembling,

The jury asked to see the native cash book with the entry of the payment of the $6,000 by Cornabé, Eckford and Co. and the receipt chops of plaintiff and of Fergusson and Co.

Mr. Ellis said he had telegraphed to Cornabé, Eckford and Co. to produce the book, but had received a reply that their compradore refused to give it up.

Defendant was then sworn and examined by Mr. Ellis. His correct description, he said, was official trustee to the bankrupt estate of Fergusson and Co. He entered on his duties on the 22nd August 1901. Fergusson and Co. had acted as Chefoo agents of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank until the 16th July 1901. Their compradore was supposed to enter all receipts and disbursements in connection with the Bank business in the bank cash book. Mr. Larkin kept the office bank agency cash book, which was the official agency book. It was supposed to correspond with plaintiff's native book, but did not. Mr. Forsyth took over the agency of the Bank from Fergusson and Co. in July 1901. Plaintiff left the service of Fergusson and Co. on 22nd August but was in and out the office till the 26th. He asked defendant once or twice to take over his cash in order that he could go to Shanghai but defendant was so busy he could not do so until the 26th. He led defendant to believe he had the opportunity of getting a situation, but it was necessary for him to be in Shanghai by the 31st August. Plaintiff handed over his house and bank cash books, but not his native books.

Mr. Ellis asked a number of questions in regard to the accounts at the time of handing over, to show how it came about that the entry showing the receipt of the $6,000 was lost sight of.

His Lordship remarked that this threw no light on the main issue.

Mr. Ellis again said he had no wish to impute dishonesty to plaintiff, he only wished to show the condition of the books.

His Lordship—You take so long in coming to the point that when it comes the jury are weary and may miss it altogether.

Defendant then said that when he took over the books he found them in a state of hopeless confusion; no ledger or journal had been posted for 2½ years.

His Lordship—That is very material.

Defendant said that on receiving the books he handed them over to Mr. Wake to prepare as speedily as possible a statement of affairs. The books and accounts were not checked and balanced before Kwan left; it would have been impossible to do it in the time. The matter of discharging Kwan from all claims did not arise then as there was no question at that time as to his honesty. Towards the end of January 1902 Mr. Wake mentioned in a letter that there appeared to be a sum of money missing in connection with a compradore order on Cornabé, Eckford and Co.; he was making further enquiries. On the 15th March 1902 defendant arrived in Chefoo and Mr. Wake informed him that after searching the books he had been unable to find that this balance of $6,000 had been paid. Defendant then himself searched the official bank cash book and the house cash book and failed to find any entry of receipt. He did not look in the compradore's native cash book, where the entry was ultimately found, because the entries there should not have concerned Fergusson and Co.'s house business at all. It was intended simply for transactions concerning the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The $6,000 should not have been entered there but should have been entered in the house cash book. If Kwan was instructed to make the entry where he did it was a mistake.

His Lordship—That is the material point; it all turns on that mistake.

The jury asked if it was not Mr. Leake's duty as official receiver, to see that the accounts were correct before giving the compradore his discharge.

Defendant said at that time there was no question as to anything against Kwan. He did not think he was justified in keeping the plaintiff at Chefoo, at an expensive salary, while he got to the bottom of the figures. Mr. Wake told him it would always be possible to find Kwan through Mr. Tong Kid-son. This was a convenient arrangement for Kwan as he could have earned no commission at Chefoo and, as it turned out, it was five months before the true state of the books was arrived at.

His Lordship said this seemed a reasonable thing to do.

Defendant said no discharge was given the plaintiff.

Mr. Jones pointed out that plaintiff had testified that he received a formal discharge.

The jury at this stage asked to see the books kept by the plaintiff.

Defendant, continuing, said that on the 6th May 1903 Kwan and Mr. Jones called on him. Mr. Jones asked to see Kwan's foreign books (those just handed to the jury). He (defendant) produced the house cash book only. Mr. Jones asked if that contained all the evidence against Kwan; and he replied that it did. Kwan then asked for his own bank cash book. He was told it was at Chefoo and he then said the entry would be found there. Defendant wired to Chefoo to have the book sent immediately. Mr. Wake wired back that he had found the entry and the case must be withdrawn. Going back in his story, defendant said that in August 1902 he saw Mr. Tong Kid-son and asked him to assist in getting Kwan transferred to Shanghai. Mr. Tong said it would be a difficult matter as Jardine's had no one to replace him at Ichang. Defendant explained that $6,000 had apparently not been accounted for by Kwan and that was why he was wanted at Shanghai. Mr. Tong replied that he was surprised as Mr. Kwan was a very careful man. Defendant told him his only object was to get to the bottom of the affair. He subsequently saw Mr. Tong on the 29th October and 27th November and on each occasion asked him to try and help get Kwan down as this matter had been outstanding for a long time. In December he saw Mr. Tong again and suggested that as China New Year was coming on it would be a good time to get Kwan to Shanghai. Mr. Tong then said that Jardines would not let him come.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, defendant said that after the bankruptcy Mr. Wake was employed by him, and was allowed by the Court $200 a month and free residence. Mr. Fell was also employed but only for about 10 days, at the end of which time he joined Cornabé, Eckford and Co. The position in regard to the $6,000 at the present time was, as far as he understood it, that Kwan had an overdraft for that amount which he cancelled by an entry in his books of money which had never existed. He transferred a sum of money which did not exist and cancelled his claim.

His Lordship—I don't know if that does him credit. It is as bad not to recover one's debts as it is not to pay them.

Mr. Ellis—Particularly when it leads to malicious prosecutions.

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Defendant, in further explanation, said Kwan had apparently credited the whole of the order at once to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and afterwards made a transfer of cash of $8,000 odd, in which must have been included the balance of $6,000. He presumed now that the estate had never been this $6,000 short.

His Lordship pointed out that a bankrupt estate must be short to the extent that it could not pay its creditors. Defendant had to get all he could from anyone who owed anything for the creditors. The mistake was between Kwan and Fergusson and Co. Mr. Leake did not know of the mistake; it was not as if there was a clear statement of the firm's accounts before him.

Further cross-examined defendant said that there had been a slight miscalculation by Mr. Wake in the interest in a recent payment of dividend; he (defendant) had said that he believed the calculation to be correct but he had never given any assurance that it was actually correct. The mistake was rectified immediately he saw the figures. In regard to the $6,000 he was for a considerable time under the impression the money had not been paid by Cornabé, Eckford and Co., because Kwan said repeatedly that he had not received the money, and also wrote to that effect from Ichang. Serious doubts as to the genuineness of the chop in Cornabé, Eckford and Co.'s books were expressed both by Tong Kid-son and Kwan. Cornabé, Eckford showed him (defendant) their Chinese book in Chefoo in May or June 1902 and he sent it on to Mr. White-Cooper, on whose advice he proceeded against Kwan. The idea was to confront Kwan with Cornabé, Eckford's compradore and so get at the bottom of the affair. He (defendant) had previously instructed his solicitors to proceed against Cornabé, Eckford and Co. He had never informed Jardines that the only object in suing Kwan was to get his evidence; what he had said was that he wanted to get the mystery cleared up; he always termed it a "mystery."

Defendant recapitulated his evidence in regard to his conversations with Tong Kid-son and then said that when he signed what was termed a "discharge" of plaintiff's agreement with the firm, he did so on the assurance of Mr. Wake and Mr. Fell that everything was in order. He repeated his explanation of not looking into plaintiff's native cash book.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, legal adviser to the official receiver of the bankrupt estate of Fergusson & Co., said he had personal charge of the matters in regard to the collection of the debts of the firm. In the early part of April, 19 2, Mr. Leake brought him a draft of the public examination of Wake in bankruptcy, in which there were a number of questions asked about this compradore order. Defendant gave him to understand that his view was that Cornabé, Eckford & Co. had not paid the money. At witness's request defendant wrote him a formal letter instructing him to recover the money and stating that the compradore (plaintiff) would swear that he had never been paid this money. It seemed mysterious and witness said he would like to see the compradore Kwan. Mr. Leake brought him to the office and introduced him; that was in the early part of May last year. Witness talked the matter over with Kwan fully. Witness explained at length to Kwan his own position and asked him to assist in elucidating the mystery by saying all he knew. Kwan then confirmed his statement that the money had never been paid to him. Witness took down in his own handwriting a statement from Kwan, which was now submitted in evidence. In this Kwan stated that he received the compradore order for collection; that he handed it to a shroff, who collected the amount less $6,000 and was told he would get the balance in the morning; that he surrendered the order as was customary in Chefoo, though only part of the money had been paid; that he entered the full amount in his book as received but informed his principals that only $12,186 had been paid; that these he put in the safe; that the next day he sent again for the balance but did not get it, nor did he get it at a third application; that later, when Mr. Reginald Eckford was in the office, he mentioned the balance again and was told it would be all right; that the money was in respect of two accounts, one for coal, the other for freight Kwan did not ask to be shown any books when making this statement; he seemed to have the figures at his finger ends. It was made perfectly clear to him that he was being warned on behalf of the estate and if he had given a hint that he had credited the money it would have saved all the trouble. On Kwan's statement witness wrote a guarded letter to Cornabé, Eckford, suggesting that the money could not have been paid and they replied that they not only held the compradore order for the whole amount, but a special receipt for this balance. Witness sent this letter to Mr. Leake who was then at Chefoo, and he inspected Cornabé, Eckford's book and saw the receipt. Thereupon he (witness) wrote to Mr. Leake advising him to demand payment of the plaintiff. In this letter he pointed out that plaintiff's shroff might have stolen the money, but it would clear up the matter to have the Chinese confronted in the Mixed Court. On the 19th June, witness wrote to Kwan, first at Jardine's offices at Shanghai and afterwards at Ichang, but apparently the letter did not reach him. No answer was received. On the 18th July, he wrote threatening proceedings in the Mixed Court. To this Mr. Tong Kid-son brought a reply written by Kwan, who said: "With regard to this money said to be collected by me, I beg to state such a sum of money was never received by me and I am quite prepared to give my explanation before the Mixed Court in Shanghai" Three times after that witness wrote to Mr. Tong Kid-son asking if Mr. Kwan had yet come to Shanghai to fight out the matter in the Mixed Court.

The Court adjourned for tiffin.

Mr. White-Cooper was further examined by Mr. Ellis. His next step, he said, was to prepare the petition against Kwan in the Mixed Court, the one handed in. Had his instructions been to make a charge of embezzlement the petition would most certainly have been drawn up in a different way. This was a purely civil petition for the recovery of a sum of money. On the 3rd February this year he wrote to the defendant telling him it would be necessary to obtain the leave of the Supreme Court for the presentation of the petition in the Mixed Court. Leave was obtained early in February.

His Lordship pointed out that in granting this leave he merely acted under the sanction of counsel's opinion submitted to him, and did not then go into the merits of this case.

Witness, resuming, said that in March he was requested to call on Mr. Giles, the Mixed Court Assessor. Mr. Giles told him that Jardine's were annoyed that their agent should be brought down from Ichang and asked if the matter could not be settled at Ichang. Witness showed Mr. Giles copies of the letters which passed between himself and Cornabé, Eckford and Co., and pointed out that the only way to settle the matter was to bring the parties together and let them worry it out between them. He could speak from his own experience of people being brought from the outports to be tried in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. The most recent case in his own experience was that of a man brought from Ningpo. A more remarkable case was that of a man brought from Kirin in Manchuria; the latter was a purely native case but the procedure was the same in both cases. It was that the magistrate here sent a dispatch to the authorities at the place where the defendant lived. Sometimes such a dispatch succeeded in bringing its man and sometimes it did not. The distant authorities had it in their power to refuse to act on the dispatch. For instance at Kiukiang lately the answer returned was that the man wanted must be tried at Kiukiang as there were several other claimants against him. Sometimes the result depended on influence with the authorities, or pressure might be brought to bear through the Consul. There was no rule in the matter as far as his personal experience went to show. At his first interview with the plaintiff, when Kwan inspected the books at his office, he saw all that were there. He said nothing then about the money being credited as paid. There were several opportunities on which he could have done so after that. It would have been no use to have taken Kwan's evidence on commission at Ichang. Witness had already taken down his statement when the matter was fresher in Kwan's memory. Since then much stronger evidence had been obtained that the money had been paid to him. The only thing was to have it worried out in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, witness admitted that evidence on commission at Ichang would have been taken before a proper authority whereas that taken in his office was merely to get for Mr. Leake a true and accurate account of what took place. It had certainly been intended to sue Cornabé, Eckford and Co. Although witness got no reply in writing from Mr. Tong Kid-son to his letter of the 25th October, Mr. Tong came to the office, but witness was away. He would not describe it as a "try on" when attempts were made to get defendants from outports to come to Shanghai for trial. The reason the results were not always the same was that there was no regular Chinese procedure. He was aware that in every Treaty Port there were authorities to determine disputes between foreigners and Chinese, but he was not aware that those authorities were equally competent with the Mixed Court. At the time witness took Kwan's evidence he wanted to approach the matter from an outside point of view, Mr. Leake's view being then that Cornabé, Eckford were to blame. Witness remembered having had conversations with him (Mr. Jones) from time to time. He remembered Mr. Jones saying that he was about to write demanding damages and an apology from Mr. Leake, and that he need not be afraid of the amount of the damages; but that what would be insisted upon was the public apology. That conversation made him extremely surprised to get a formal demand for $6,000. He had expected a demand for only nominal damages and he could only write back saying that the demand was outrageous. He did not understand from Mr. Jones's words that he meant to write and formally claim $6,000 while meaning to be satisfied with trifling damages. No apology was offered because it was coupled with this large claim. He had already said that Mr. Leake would pay out of his own pocket the expenses to bring Kwan to Shanghai.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Ellis summed up his defence. He was anxious, he said, to impress on the jury that this was not an ordinary case brought against the trustee of a bankrupt

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estate, but one which would affect seriously defendant's position and reputation as a chartered accountant. He had already exhausted all that was to be said on the question of malice. The evidence given by Mr. White-Cooper must have removed from the jury's minds any possible idea that the defendant had any other object than the simple discharge of his duty as trustee of the estate of Fergusson and Co. His Lordship would point out also that it was not only the usual malice in law of which the jury had to be satisfied; but they had also to be satisfied the defendant was actuated by malice in fact. The evidence had shown that defendant had no such improper or indirect motive. In an action for malicious prosecution the plaintiff must absolutely prove three essentials, viz., that proceedings had actually been instituted against him, and that they have terminated in his favour; secondly that they had been instituted maliciously; and thirdly that they have been instituted without reasonable and probable cause. He would direct his Lordship's attention to passages in Fraser's Law of Torts in which the question of malice and malicious prosecution was dealt with. The reference was to the case of Hicks v. Faulkner (1882, 8, Q.B.D.) in which Mr. Justice Hawkins laid down exactly what kind of malice should exist in order that the defendant could be mulcted in damages; in the same case the same judge defined exactly what was reasonable and probable cause. In regard to this latter matter there was further the well-known case of Abrath v. The N. E. Railway Company (11 A.C., p. 247) where the late Lord Esher referred very forcibly to what constituted reasonable and probable cause. Mr. Ellis went on to say that if Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., who were in his opinion at the back of the proceedings, had given the assistance frequently asked of them in bringing Kwan to Shanghai, where he was apparently willing to come, none of the pain which had been caused to Kwan would have been occasioned. But for some reason they considered it an outrage on their commercial feelings and did everything in their power to hamper and prevent an amicable settlement. As to whether there was reasonable and probable cause the evidence of Mr. Leake and Mr. White-Cooper should lead the jury to only one conclusion. There was no doubt Mr. Leake made a mistake in thinking the estate had not received the sum of $6,000. But the state of things in Chefoo when he took over and the material he had to work with must be remembered and he did all he could to find where this sum of money was. It was important to remember that Kwan went to Mr. White-Cooper's office, that the whole transaction was gone into and he actually said then that he had not received this sum of money. Was it not reasonable to expect that directly it was mentioned to him that apparently a sum of money was not accounted for, he would answer he had not received the $6,000, but had credited Fergusson and Co. with that sum of money? He said nothing at all about that until he came to Shanghai in May 1903; had he said it in May 1902 the whole thing would have been cleared up. Mr. Leake like everyone else was liable to mistakes, but he should have been put right in this case by Mr. Kwan who had many opportunties for doing so. He would say emphatically that plaintiff contributed grossly to his mistake and defendant was not responsible for his prosecution. In regard to the slander the only evidence was that Mr. Leake told Mr. Tong there was this lack of $6,000 but he replied that he was surprised; and there was no evidence that the slander was further circulated or that Kwan had suffered any injury. The plaintiff would have to satisfy the Court that he had suffered special damages.

His Lordship—He won't have to show special damages. It is entirely for the jury to say if the words were defamatory or not.

Mr. Ellis quoted the case of Dauncey v. Holloway (C. of A., 2 K.B., 1901) where it was held that in the absence of special damages the words sued upon were not actionable as they were not reasonably capable of being construed as conveying an imputation on the plaintiff in his business. In the same case the Master of the Rolls had laid it down that it is important to consider not only the words complained of but also the circumstances in which they were uttered.

His Lordship—When the jury come to consider whether these words are defamatory or not they must take that into consideration. I have already made up my mind.

Mr. Ellis said that from the petition it would appear as if this slander had been repeated between the dates of August 1902 and the present time, but there had been no evidence that the matter had been referred to more than twice, once in August 1902 and once in October or November.

Mr. Jones replied. He dealt with Mr. Ellis's last point, reminded the jury that until the answer was amended in Court the defendant had not denied that the slander was repeated up till May this year, and consequently plaintiff had not come prepared with evidence to prove what was admitted. Mr. Ellis had endeavoured to divert attention from the real issue by dragging in several statements which had no bearing on the case at all. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Mr. Inglis were neither parties to this suit nor present to defend themselves. It was quite clear from Mr. Bennett's letter and from Mr. Tong Kidson's evidence that Mr. Inglis thought that Mr. Kwan was wanted in Shanghai simply to give evidence against Cornabé, Eckford and Co. It was clear from Mr. Bennett's letter also that he regarded the charge ultimately brought against Kwan as equivalent to one of embezzlement. Mr. Jones went on to say that Mr. Ellis had employed the usual device of bolstering up a weak case by attacking the lawyer for the other side. He read his own letter of May 11th to Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper to show the attitude which had been taken up on behalf of the plaintiff, and in reply remarked that a statement that defendant would pay the plaintiff's costs was coupled with a distinct denial that the proceedings taken were unjustified. No apology had ever been offered although he himself had informed Mr. White-Cooper that it was an apology rather than damages that plaintiff desired.

His Lordship—The jury must remember that the demand for an apology and the $6,000 were coupled: it is not fair to forget that.

Mr. Jones went on to say that the motive he attributed to defendant came from Mr. Leake's own statement made to Mr. Tong that he had no honest belief in the claims made against Kwan. Mr. White-Cooper had said that his instructions were based on the assumption of the defendant that there was no entry of this $6,000 having been paid to Kwan. The view he (Mr. Jones) asked the jury to take was that when Mr. Leake spoke to plaintiff and pointed out that this money had not apparently been credited, Kwan, who had no books to refer to at that time, accepted the statement. It was quite reasonable that he should do so. What had stuck in his mind in connection with the $6,000 was that there had been a difficulty in collecting the money. He personally was never paid this $6,000; it was credited in the books; so it was probably collected by one of his shroffs. Defendant had also said that when he discharged the plaintiff from his agreement he did so on the statement of Mr. Wake and Mr. Fell that the cash was in order; these men were conversant with the books and knew the business at their fingers' ends. What care in ascertaining the true facts of the case was want of reasonable and probable cause for legal action. He would ask the jury to say there had been a great lack of care in ascertaining these facts. This $6,000 was never short at all. Had the defendant succeeded in suing Kwan for this money he would have had $6,000 more than he ought, and if a chartered accountant could not, after 18 months, say whether the estate was entitled to $6,000 or not, a strong presumption was raised of carelessness on his part. Kwan's books were frequently handed over for inspection when he was with the firm, and when his agreement was cancelled they were given to Mr. Wake and Mr. Leake, both of whom signed the discharge. There was no evidence as to what they did with the books but they appeared later from Mr. Wake's office and presumably they were there for reference. It was the duty of the trustee to see every book checked. Kwan was always under the impression that the money had not been credited to Fergusson and Co: he had not his books with him at any of the interviews and while he was at Ichang he only received one letter from Mr. White-Cooper. Some attempt had been made to show that other letters had been written but it was for defendant to show they reached their destination or that Mr. Tong was acting as Kwan's representative here. Mr. White-Cooper had said that he was aware there was at Ichang an official to try claims between foreigners and Chinese, and although he said he did not know that official had an equal competency with the Mixed Court at Shanghai, that was only a matter of opinion. If proceedings were wanted to be brought against Kwan it should have been done at Ichang.

His Lordship said there was no reason why a Shanghai lawyer should not avail himself of the Mixed Court if the magistrate would allow his process to run; this was especially so in this case since most of the witnesses would have to come from Chefoo. It was within his own knowledge that this had frequently been done.

Mr. Jones—I will submit to that.

His Lordship said he wanted to correct Mr. Jones in this instance, because it might produce a serious misapprehension in the minds of the jury.

Mr. Jones submitted that if there was an alternative Court it was the Court at Chefoo. Mr. Kwan, if he were entitled to a fair trial, ought to have had his witnesses. The defendant and his advisers went to Mr. Giles, and Mr. Giles, as he told them, was very diffident about granting this petition, and it was only after Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Latter had seen him that he gave his consent. Mr. White-Cooper had told them that this petition filed in the Mixed Court was nothing more than a purely civil petition, and that was his intention. Intentions were very good indeed, but they had to judge from the facts, and the facts were that the petition distinctly stated facts which were, according to English law, embezzlement, and Mr. Giles had told them that upon that petition coming on for trial it was competent for the Court to punish Mr. Kwan for embezzlement if it thought fit. So they had to bear that fact in mind quite apart from Mr. White-Cooper's intention. At first Mr.

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Kwan had no power of giving a proper legal answer to this petition, and it was only when he came down to Shanghai that he was brought face to face with this charge. One more point he would point out to them, and that was that before the petition was filed Mr. White-Cooper wrote a letter stating the circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that the money had been stolen, showing clearly what was in his mind when he filed the petition.

Mr. Ellis—"It may have been the shroff who stole the money." We never suggested the compradore.

Mr. Jones said that it distinctly left the impression that it was thought to be Mr. Kwan. That, at all events, was in the mind of Mr. White-Cooper before he drew up this petition, which he said was such an innocent one.

With respect to the slander the only defence which apparently had been made was that Mr. Tong Kid-son, upon these words being spoken to him, said, "Well, I am very surprised; I thought Mr Kwan a very careful man." Mr. Tong Kid-son had told them that subsequently they produced him proof, and he said, "This looks very black against Mr. Kwan," and counsel submitted that actions which gave rise to words of this kind were of a defamatory nature and entitled the plaintiff to damages.

Mr. Ellis said that there was one point about the law of slander which was quoted in Fraser's "Law of Torts," 1902, Ed., pp. 95 and 96.

In order to determine whether a statement is defamatory it must be construed in its natural and ordinary meaning; if not defamatory in such meaning it must be construed in the special meaning, if any, in which it was understood by the persons by and to whom it is published.

It was for the judge to say whether the words are reasonably capable of a defamatory meaning, but for the jury to say whether under the circumstances of the case they in fact bear that meaning. In the recent case of Nevill v. Fine Art and General Insurance Company, in the House of Lords, it was pointed out by Lord Halsbury, L.C., that in order to justify the judge in leaving the case to the jury "the words must be susceptible of a libellous meaning in this sense, that a reasonable man could construe them unfavourably in such a sense as to make some imputation upon the person complaining." "It is not enough to say that by some person or another the words might be understood in a defamatory sense."

His Lordship then addressed the jury He said that they had heard a great deal during the last three days about this case, and as the issues were rather tangled he would try to clear up the questions they had to decide and put them in a distinct form so that they could give distinct answers to them There were one or two points in law to be considered, and the first one was relative to the count for false imprisonment. There could be no false imprisonment unless there was a restraint caused by a man, or his agent; if he arrested, or caused someone else to arrest a man that might be false imprisonment. If he went to a court of law and through him the judge issued a warrant for the arrest of a man that could not be false imprisonment, but it could be malicious prosecution. Malicious prosecution was simply this, that without reasonable or probable cause one man maliciously set the law in motion against the other.

The two points that the plaintiff had to prove to them were, one, that the defendant acted maliciously, and, two, that he acted without reasonable and probable cause. If they were doubtful in their own minds whether there was malice, or whether there was not reasonable or probable cause then they must give the defendant the verdict, as the plaintiff would have failed to show that there was malice, and that there was not reasonable cause. He would give them certain questions, which they might write down, and answer them when they came to give their verdict.

1. Did Leake take reasonable care to inform himself of the true facts of the case?

2. Did Leake honestly believe that he had a claim against Kwan which his duty as trustee required him to have investigated by the Chinese Court?

If they answered these questions in the affirmative, that he did take reasonable care, and did honestly believe in his claim, that would be judgment for the defendant and would put an end to the malicious prosecution, but if they replied in the negative to either of these questions, they would then have to come to the third question, to the matter of malice.

3.—Was Leake in suing Kwan in a Chinese Court actuated by malice?

If they replied in the affirmative, they would then come to the question of damages.

4.—What damages do you give Kwan for malicious prosecution?

5.—Were the words quoted in the petition, paragraph 8, as said by Leake of Kwan under the circumstances in which they were uttered defamatory?

6. Were the words quoted in the petition paragraph 9 as said by Leake of Kwan under the circumstances in which they were uttered defamatory?

7.—What damages do you give Kwan for slander in paragraphs eight and nine?

With regard to the first of these points, reasonable or probable cause, Lord Brampton had defined it as honest belief in the guilt of the accused, that was to say an honest belief in the charge made based upon a full conviction, founded upon reasonable ground, of the existence of a state of circumstances which would lead an ordinarily prudent and cautious man to believe that the person charged was guilty of the crime imputed. That was an elaborate way of saying that Mr. Leake had to weigh the matter as an honest and careful business man would do. He had to do that, and then to consider whether it was his duty to institute a suit. They must consider all the evidence given, but there were one or two points to which he would call their attention. The first was that when Mr. Leake asked Kwan to account for the $6,000, Kwan said he did not receive the money. That, at any rate, was confusing to Mr. Leake, and to that extent Kwan appeared to have contributed to his mistake. With regard to the account books, Mr. Leake never checked the Chinese books, and that he could scarcely be expected to do. He should have gone ever the bank cash book, but he could not be expected to look through the Chinese books. But when it was remembered the rather difficult task Mr. Leake had, the mistake he made would be more easy to understand

In respect to the question of malice they must bear in mind that in malice the party was actuated by spite or ill will, or by indirect or improper motives. It did seem to him that it would be absurd to say that there was any personal spite on the part of Mr. Leake to Kwan; but it was much more difficult to say whether there was improper motive. There was that evidence of Mr. Tong Kid-son as to the conversation between him and Mr. Leake and Mr. White-Cooper when belief in the honesty of Kwan was expressed, but a desire shown for him to come to Shanghai in connection with the affairs of Cornabé, Eckford. It would be quite reasonable and proper for them in their discretion to say that they believed, after what was said, that the object of Mr. Leake was not so much to claim the debt from Kwan himself as, under the guise of the suit against him, to get him down to Shanghai to use his evidence against Cornabé, Eckford; that would be an improper motive. They must consider this and also consider whether it was true what Mr. Tong Kid-son said was true, as there had been evidence to contradict it.

As to damages they must remember that in the petition the plaintiff claimed $2,000 for malicious prosecution and $650 for expenses. If they got as far as that question they must estimate in their minds to what extent Kwan had suffered by the malicious prosecution. With regard to the slander they would have very little trouble. After a consideration of all the facts relating to it they must decide whether the words complained of were or were not defamatory. In conclusion, he said, they must deal with the whole matter as reasonable men.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and after a somewhat long absence returned, the foreman stating that they answered the first two questions in the affirmative. On the slander they found for the plaintiff damages $350 and out of pocket-expenses $650.

Judgment was entered accordingly, and the plaintiff was awarded costs on the slander count, assessed at one-fifth the costs of the whole action.

His Lordship complimented the jury on the way they had done their work, and exempted them from service for the rest of this and the three succeeding years.

Shanghai, 20th June.

Before F. S. A. Bourne, Esq.
(Acting Chief Justice).

Re The Trusts of the Shanghai Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. R. N. Macleod applied on behalf of the trustees of the Lyceum Theatre for leave to vary the order by the Court made on the 11th February, 1903. The order had vested the property in H.B.M.'s Consul-General for the time being and four British trustees. It was now sought to admit H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General for the time being, if occasion should arise, as the ex-officio trustee; also that the property should be vested in the trustees for the time being and not in particular individuals by name.

The application was granted, but Mr. Macleod was to submit a draft order for approval.

Shanghai, 22nd June.

U. N. Teerathdas and Sons *v.* Moorlimal Nanoomal, and Moorlimal Nanoomal *v.* U. N. Teerathdas and Sons.

These were cross-suits in which Mr. A. Bidoulac appeared for the firm of U. N. Teerathdas and Sons, Indian merchants of Shanghai, and Mr. L. E. P. Jones for Nanoomal, an Indian who was for a short time in their employ. The firm's petition alleged that by an agreement in writing, dated 14th March last and made at Hyderabad, Nanoomal agreed to enter their service at Shanghai for two years from the date of his leaving India; that they were to pay his passage out and home, and to pay him Rupees 45 per month from the date of embarkation; that they were also to pay Rs. 20 per month to Nanoomal's parents in India; that Nanoomal on his part was not to leave their service or join any other firm during the two years of the term; and that he bound himself by a penalty of Rs. 200 not to break the agreement. It was alleged that Nanoomal arrived in Shanghai on the 29th April, but that on the 10th May he left his employment and subsequently entered the service of Messrs. K. A. J. Chotermall and Co., Indian merchants. Messrs. Teerathdas & Co. asked for the repayment of $264.77, money advanced to Nanoomal and his parents; for $158.72 compensation for breach of the agreement;

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and for an injunction restraining Nanoomal from serving with another firm.

The contention on behalf of Nanoomal was that the agreement put in was not the one he actually intended to sign; that his signature was obtained on the faith of a translation made to him on behalf of his future employers in India He also alleged that a nephew, who was also to be employed by Teerathdas & Co., came from Bombay under his protection, but was removed against his will from that protection immediately on arrival at Shanghai; that he (Nanoomal) was harassed and eventually dismissed by his employers; that he had been willing to fulfil his term, but they were not; that he had sought the protection of the British Consul-General; that Messrs. Chotermall & Co. had undertaken to feed and clothe him temporarily.

His Lordship strongly urged that this dispute was eminently suitable for arbitration, a course which would be simpler, shorter and less costly than a hearing in Court.

Mr. Bidoulac said there had been previous attempts at arbitration which had failed.

Mr. Jones was willing to go to arbitration.

Mr. Teerathdas also expressed his willingness to go to arbitration.

His Lordship accordingly referred the parties to Mr. H. King, with leave to bring any legal question arising into Court for subsequent decision.

H.B.M'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 17th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

MRS C. F. JOHNSTON *v.* M. BARING.

This case, adjourned from Monday last in consequence of the non-appearance of the plaintiff was resumed.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Teesdale for the defendant.

Caroline Festa Johnston, plaintiff, sworn, stated that she lived at 42 Woosung Road. On the 8th of June defendant came to her house at about 6.30 p.m. Witness's daughter and an Italian gentleman were with her. Defendant used to rent a house at 4, Thorne Road from witness, but ceased to occupy it on the 20th May. He wanted the key of the house to get some papers he had left behind. Witness would not give it to him, and he ran downstairs. From a window witness saw him jump over the gate of the house at 4, Thorne Road. She told the Italian gentleman to go and see that defendant did not break the door of the house. Witness then sent her daughter with the gardener, and finally as no one returned, went herself When she got there she saw a Chinaman taking up the hooks on the staircase, so she took him by the shoulder and pulled him away. When witness got to the house all the doors were open. When witness pushed the boy away defendant jumped at her. He had a tin-opener in his hand and when he jumped the Italian gentleman got between witness and defendant, and got his finger hurt with the tin opener. Defendant's wife and the Italian pushed defendant into the drawing room and witness locked the door and went outside. When defendant saw her outside both he and his wife began to insult her. Witness sent the gardener away for a policeman. Her daughter was in the garden with her. Defendant called witness every bad name he could think of, and said that if he caught her outside the Settlements he would give her a good licking. Defendant also spat at witness. He also cast reflections on her moral character. The contractor who had seen the house said the defendant and his wife had done $25 worth of damage, but some of that was done before they gave up the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Teesdale—Mr. and Mrs. Baring were her tenants for 14 months. When Mr. Baring gave notice he said that it was because the house needed repairs. Witness did not pull the Chinaman by the queue.

Josef Feinichiaro deposed that he was an Italian and confirmed the previous witness's tale of having been sent to see that defendant did not break the door When he got to the house the door was open. Witness also corroborated complainant's story of the attempted assault and the threats used by the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Teesdale—He did not see defendant break anything.

By his Worship—Witness was positive that defendant threatened to give Mrs. Johnston a good licking.

Mary Rose Johnston. daughter of the plaintiff, corroborated her mother's story and said that the language which defendant used to the plaintiff was too bad to be repeated. She also heard defendant threaten to give her mother a good licking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Teesdale—Witness never saw her mother throw anything at the defendant.

Complainant's gardener was next called. He said that on the day in question he saw a large crowd outside 4, Thorne Road. Defendant was kicking the door. Eventually defendant entered the house by the window and opened the door to let in his wife and servants. Witness went and told his mistress. Mrs. and Miss Johnston, the Italian gentleman and the mafoo came over. The mafoo spoke to Mr. Baring and the latter struck him. Mr. Baring also tried to assault Mrs. Johnston, and Miss Johnston told witness to go and get a policeman. Witness went out but could not find one.

Plaintiff's mafoo deposed that he followed Miss Johnston to the house in Thorne Road. He wanted to go upstairs, but defendant stopped him and struck him on the shoulder. Witness saw defendant spit at Mrs. Johnston.

This closed the case for the plaintiff. Mr. Teesdale said that the evidence for the defence would be of a contradictory character, and gave a brief resumé of the dispute which led to the premature termination of the lease.

Maxwell Baring, defendant, sworn, said that he was a commercial traveller, representing two firms. During the time he occupied No. 4, Thorne Road, he repeatedly asked plaintiff to have some repairs done, and as she never did them he used to sometimes keep back the rent for four or five days. At last he gave notice. He ought to have left on the 15th May, but owing to his being laid up through an accident could not do so until the 21st. Plaintiff wanted a full month's rent when she was only entitled to rent for five days. He sent his boy to offer her the amount due after he left, but she would not take it. The reason he asked for the key on the 8th inst. was because he had left some valuable papers behind. When he went to Mrs. Johnston's house he again offered to pay her what was due, but she would not accept it. She abused his wife. Whilst he went to see Mrs. Johnston his wife and another lady went on to the house and waited for him. When he got there they were in the garden. He did not climb the gate, but waited there until the Italian gentleman came and they all went into the house together. The door was open the whole time, when he got into the house he could not find his papers. There was a crowd of Chinese outside the house

At this stage the Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

Maxwell Baring (continued)—Mrs. Johnston came into the house and pulled the boy by the queue. Had witness not been there at the time he might have had his head fractured. He caught the boy. Before he could say anything the Italian gentleman and his wife told him to come into the next room. Mrs. Johnston was abusing his wife and calling her names such as thief and worse expressions. He told her to keep her mouth shut as she was using filthy words. She cast reflections on his wife's moral character. At the time he was leaving she took up a stone or a brick or something to hit either himself or his wife. Her daughter took it away from her. He never said he would give her a good licking if he caught her outside the Settlements. The Italian ocalled him into the next room. It was abmlyibetween his wife and plaintiff that the abusive language took place. The boy threw the instrument into his hands when he fell.

His Worship—I may as well tell you at this stage that you must be very careful what you are saying; you are under oath.

Witness said he never struck the mafoo. He never touched or pushed him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—He had not a second key of the house. Mrs. Johnston abused his wife more than the latter abused her He did not like to interfere between two women. His wife drove home to get the boy to pull up the stair-rod hooks. Witness did not hurt the Italian intentionally.

By his Worship—When he got to the house his wife and the other lady were inside. There was no lock on the gate.

Mary Baring, defendant's wife, sworn, corroborated her husband's story of the manner in which the house was entered. She went to get a boy with a screw-driver to remove the fixtures. Mrs. Johnston abused witness and witness abused her. Her husband did not talk to Mrs. Johnston at all. Mrs. Johnston said such things that witness could not keep quiet.

By his Worship—Witness didn't stop to think whether she had any right in the house or not.

Questioned by Mr. Teesdale—Her husband never threatened Mrs. Johnston at all. They had met plaintiff in the street several times since the disturbance and her husband had never kicked her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Baring was never excited. Witness did all the talking. Mrs. Johnston did better than she did because she was an Italian. Witness was a Russian Jewess.

By his Worship—Her husband never kicked the door down.

Defendant's house boy said he went to Thorne Road to remove some brass rings from the stairs. Mrs. Johnston took him by the queue and pulled him down. He fell backwards, but caught hold of the bannisters and held the screw-driver in his other hand. He saw his master spit when he got into his carriage, but not at Mrs. Johnston.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that throughout the case his witnesses had told a consistent story. It was clear that the defendant had been where he ought not to have been. He would not ask for heavy damages, but his client wanted protection.

His Worship—It seems to me to be one of those cases in which the parties should be bound over to keep the peace. The difficulty is to say who should be bound over. As regards the assault I do not find the defendant guilty. The defendant will be bound over to keep the peace for three months in his own recognisances of $200 and one surety of $100. In default one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Teesdale asked about the question of costs which was also raised on Monday last

His Worship made no order as to the costs.

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Shanghai, 22nd June.

R. v. Mathew Dobinson.

Mathew Dobinson, alias T. Fraser, employed at the Kiangsu Acid Works was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Miller Road at 11.45 p.m. on the 21st inst.; also with damaging property to the extent of $5 at the same time and place.

Prisoner denied the charge, which his Worship amended so as to exclude the name of the owner of the property.

Tsoi Tzee-tung, complainant, deposed that he kepta restaurant in Miller Road, and that at 11.30 on the night in question accused came in and asked for some wine. Witness told him that the rules did not allow anyone to be served after 11 p.m. Accused then broke some glass on the door which had flowers painted on it. He also broke two bottles of beer. A constable was sent for and accused was given in charge and sent to the station.

Native Constable 709 stated that he was called about 11.30 to remove accused who was drunk and had smashed complainant's door. When he arrived on the scene the accused was striking a ricsha coolie outside. He resisted arrest and witness had to call another constable to help him.

Native Constable 497 deposed to hearing a police whistle at about 11.30 p.m. He went to the spot and found that complainant wanted to give accused in charge. Witness helped the other constable. Prisoner came quietly.

Detective Kingston said that the accused had been before the Court on 13th August last year for assaulting the police and had been sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

Accused admitted that he was drunk, but not that he was incapable. He denied smashing the glass and said he resisted arrest because he did not know what he was being taken up for. He was receiving a salary of $50 a month and board.

His Worship fined the accused $5 on the drunk and disorderly change or in default 7 days' hard labour. He would have to pay the complainant $3 as compensation for the damage he had done.

NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Shanghai, 19th June.

Before B. G. Tours Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul (President), and Lieut. H. P. Douglas, R.N., and James Gibbs, Esq., Nautical Assessors.

RE STRANDING OF THE S.S. PEMBROKESHIRE.

The Court met to enquire into the stranding of the Pembrokeshire. A full report of the case is held over, but the following is the finding delivered :—

The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated finds as follows :—

That the master, Ernest James Liddle, was in error in making insufficient allowance for wind and for the tidal streams as shown on Admiralty Chart No. 1602 and that not having seen the North Saddle Light and being on his own reckoning at 9.18 p.m. 7 miles from the North Saddle Island, he was not justified in altering his course to S. 52 deg. E. (Mag.) at that hour.

That the master Ernest James Liddle appears to have navigated his vessel in a seamanlike and proper manner, and when a casualty was inevitable to have done everything in his power to avert it, and that he is deserving of all credit for the persevering manner in which he succeeded in bringing the vessel off and safely into dock.

That the Log Book has been well kept and that the vessel appears to have been properly supplied with charts.

The Court considers that the information regarding the abnormal set of the current at the mouth of the Yangtsekiang River is not sufficiently promulgated for the guidance of the masters of foreign trade steamers, and the Court suggests that the advice in this regard published in the China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 412 and 413, should be given more prominence.

The Court is of opinion that in view of the fact that the North Saddle Island Light is frequently obscured, by fog banks hanging over the island when the surrounding locality is clear, that a continuous fog signal of some description should be sounded from the Light-house when enveloped in fog

As the Court does not consider the casualty is in any way due to the negligence of the master, and as he was not in possession of the special information as to the abnormal set of the current on the night in question, they do not consider it necessary to deal with his certificate.

That in accordance with the powers contained in section 483 of 57 and 58 Vic., c. 60, the Court orders that the sum of £4.7s.0d., being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court, be paid by Ernest James Liddle, master of the s.s. Pembrokeshire and he is hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

The expenses of this Court fixed at £4.7.0 are approved.

Dated at Shanghai, this 19th day of June, 1903.

(Signed)

B. G. Tours, British Vice-Consul, President of Naval Court.

H. Percy Douglas, Lieut., R.N., H.M.S. Rambler.

James Gibbs, Master, s.s. Tientsin.

20th June.

The Court was called at the request of the matter of the Pembrokeshire, Mr. E. J. Liddle.

Leonard Harrison, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., acted as Clerk to the Court and first read the Protest filed by the officers of the Pembrokeshire, containing at great length and with minute details the stranding of that vessel, the damage done, the attempt to get off, and the salvage of the cargo.

E. J. Liddle, examined by the President —I am the Master of the Pembrokeshire (handed in certificate). I remember leaving Shanghai on 12th May. We left at 11.35 a.m. in charge of a pilot, and passed Woosung Bar at 1.20 p.m. We stopped at Fairway Buoy and discharged the pilot at 5.40 p.m. The weather was then hazy, and there was a fresh easterly wind, Fairway Buoy bearing N. magnetic, distant one mile. At 5.50 I proceeded full speed. I set the course S. 85 E. At 6.15 we exchanged signals with the s.s. Valetta. At 7.30 p.m. I altered the course E. Log 16 miles. At 8 a.m. there was a fresh Easterly breeze and clear weather. At 9.18 I altered the course S. 52 E. Log 34 miles. At 11.2 as I was coming from the bridge, going to the chart room, the 3rd officer said he saw something ahead. I immediately went back to the bridge and saw what I first thought was a boat and put my helm hard-a-starboard. Immediately afterwards I saw it was land enveloped in fog and rang my engines "full speed astern." The ship struck at 11.3. I stopped the the engines, sounded the well and swung out the life boats. I found the ship to be making water fast in the fore peak and No. 1 hold. The course I was steering should have taken me 11 miles from the North Saddle Island, and allowing for the set of the current ought to have taken me past at least 7 miles off. I attribute the accident to an abnormal current setting S. and W, and had there been a continuous fog signal instead of a responding signal on North Saddle Island the accident would probably have been averted. Although the weather was hazy there was a visibility of from five to six miles, the only fog being over the island ; the light was not seen until some time after the ship had struck.

By Capt. Gibbs—I had every reason to believe that I was on the proper course. I was still going full speed. I attribute the accident entirely to the above reasons. I exchanged signals with the Valetta when she was East of the Fairway Buoy about 3 or 4 miles.

By the President—I steamed round the Valetta in order that she might have an opportunity of reading my signals. I went in a circle round her so that I did not change my course. I recollected where I had changed my course and made allowances. I was on the bridge when we stranded ; the third officer was there too. This is not the first time I have navigated a ship from Shanghai. I have been out five times. have heard of the very strong current which sets across there and made some allowances for it The setting of the course was entirely in my hands. I have never found myself near the North Saddle before, and I have been out several times at night. I noticed it was about low water when I left the Fairway Buoy. Allowing for the steaming round the Valetta I expected to be at the Saddles at 9.5. I reckoned my speed at 10½ knots. I allowed for the first hour of the flood setting in due South. Admiralty directions give no information as to the set of the current between Amherst Rocks and the Saddles. I allowed a westerly set after the first hour. The current was setting more to the westward.

By Lieut. Douglas—The ship was last swung for deviation coming down the river. I swung her and used the azimuth mirror on Sir William Thompson's compass, on the sun. I swung her from S. to S.E. by E. The sun then disappeared and I could get no further bearing. I did not have the deviation table altered. I altered the course E. later on in order to give the Saddles a safe berth. I had no doubt whatever as to the first course being safe. I fully expected that there was haze around the Saddles when I did not see the light. There was a haze around, but I knew that could see objects or lights at a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

By Capt. Gibbs—I had not seen any lights from Gutzlaff when I altered my course, I had only seen a few fishing boats. I considered the current was setting nearly West then, but I expected it had slackened considerably. As I did not see the North Saddle Light at nine o'clock, and knowing that I could see a light for a distance of at least five miles, I thought that I had not had as much set of current as I expected, and that I was consequently more than 7 miles off North Saddle light. I did not use my whistle because I knew I must see the land or light long before they could hear my whistles. You will see by the course on this chart (handed in) I laid my course for three different distances. I was on the look out for the light, but as I did not see it I thought I was further off than I had allowed for. I thought I had the Saddles due south 7 miles.

By the President—I continued on my course until 9.18 in order to give every possible allowance for the current setting to westward. I only allowed for a southward set for the first hour after passing the Valetta. I allowed 2½ knots.

Alfred Getley, sworn, examined by the President—I am a licensed Shanghai Pilot. I was in charge of the Valetta at the time to bring her into port. I had come up from Hongkong in her. I was at anchor when the Pembrokeshire passed me and had been at anchor all that day since 8 o'clock in the morning. She came as close as 2 or 3 cables. I was at anchor because of the

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thick weather; I was unable to pick up the pilot boat or the buoy. It cleared off about 10 o'clock and I saw the Shaweishan light and the lightship. I got under weigh to proceed to Shanghai and in half-an-hour had to anchor again because of the fog. I have only seen the North Saddle light from that distance on very clear nights, but could not see it on this occasion. I got under weigh at about 11.10, setting N. W. by W. There was a pretty strong tide that night, fully 3½ knots, with a very strong easterly wind, blowing 6 or 7, and the heavy rain and the weather would make the tide very strong indeed. Under these circumstances I think we would have fully a knot an hour more tide. The night tides are far stronger than the day tides in the summer, and this does not seem to be generally known even to local men. There were five or six vessels anchored within sight of the Valetta, and they were all inward bound. The Agamemnon passed us outwards shortly before the Pembrokeshire. I told the officer if he saw another steamer outward bound to take bearings from her in case the weather was thick next day. He reported the Pembrokeshire and we hoisted a signal asking the bearings to the Fairway Buoy. The ship steamed round me and signalled W. 4 miles. This was very commonly the case for a fog to hang over the top of the Saddles when the bottom can be seen. It is often the case too that it is foggy in one place and not in another. When I saw Shaweishan I could not see Gutzlaff. If I did not see the Saddles light I should think it was fogged over. I have been a pilot for 20 years. I have not known any vessels aground on the North Saddle, but I have known vessels to go ashore on the Barrens near the North Saddle. The Picciola went ashore the same night as the Pembrokeshire. She was bound from the North to the South and struck the Middle Fisherman on the North side. I think if a single gun was fired every quarter of an hour it would be a good thing The Fisherman Islands are simply loaded with wrecks. The light is no use in a fog. I have heard other pilots say that all lighthouses not having a fog horn or a siren should have guns fired every quarter of an hour. On the China coast they only fire in response to a steamer's whistle. The North Saddle light is not of such importance as it used to be since they have put lights on Bonham and Steep Islands.

By Lieut. Douglas.—At times the Valetta and other vessels were making fog signals, but sometimes we could see 2 miles. It was as much rain as fog. There was less ebb and more flood tide than usual.

By the President—When the Pembrokeshire left it was getting a little clearer and I should say we could see her for 3 miles She did not appear to be making 10½ knots, for although she was working her propeller hard there was a good sea on. She went out by about the same course as the blue-funnel boat which spent about a quarter of an hour making signals and passing us.

William Duncan Henry, sworn—I am the first officer of the Pembrokeshire. (Handed in certificate.) I was asleep when she stranded. I was last on deck at 8 p.m. I did not notice any peculiar circumstances about the set of the current when I was on watch. The boat was going about full speed. I did not notice that the current was particularly strong.

By Lieut. Douglas—The course was kept well by the quartermaster. I had no occasion to speak to him about it.

By Captain Liddle—The weather was clear when I left the bridge at 8 p.m. After the ship struck and I came on deck I noticed that there was a haze over the light and I could not see it. I asked the Captain where we were and he said on the Saddles. I could see quite 2½ miles out to sea. On the night of the 14th at about sundown the Captain called my attention to the fog which had covered the island while it was quite clear at sea.

William Augustus Marsack, sworn—I am the chief engineer of the Pembrokeshire. (Handed in certificate.) I had been on board about 4 months I did not notice anything peculiar on that night. There had been nothing wrong with the engines since I had eben on board. I was down in the engine room when we struck. The first order I had was "stop," then "full speed astern."

By Lieut. Douglas—On leaving the Fairway Buoy we were doing about 68 revolutions which ought to give us 10½ knots speed. There was no reduction of speed after leaving the buoy. The 4th engineer was on watch, I was not keeping watch at the time though I was in the engine room. The ship has a right-handed screw.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin. Resumed.

Campbell Pitt Coton Stapleton, examined by the President—I am 3rd officer of Pembrokeshire. (Handed in certificate.) I have been in the Pembrokeshire 4½ months. I was on board on the 12th of May and was on watch from 8 to 12 p.m. I was on the bridge at the time of the stranding. I noticed nothing unusual. I examined the chart when I went on; I had the quartermaster at the wheel. The captain was with me most of the time, but had just gone below. The chief officer and the captain both told me to keep a good look-out. The captain was expecting to see the light at 8. I was rather surprised that we did not see it. I sighted land first two to three minutes before we struck, when we were about ½ to ¾ mile away. I called the captain at once and he came up and said hard-a-starboard. I thought it was a shadow at first. I watched the steersman to see that he was keeping his course. He was pretty steady.

By Lieut. Douglas—At 9.18 p.m I altered the course under the Captain's orders. I also read the patent log at the time; the Captain relieved me while I went aft to read the log.

By the President—I put the telegraph at full speed astern myself under the Captain's orders. There was a Chinese look-out man on duty when we struck.

By Lieut. Douglas—I put full speed astern on about half-a-minute after I sighted land. The chief officer told me I ought to see the light about 4 points on the starboard bow at about 8 p.m.

By Capt. Gibbs—The patent log had been running pretty true. I examined it myself.

By Lieut. Douglas—The wind went down in my watch and I had no reason to believe that the speed of the ship was diminished.

By Captain Liddle—I did not lay the course myself. The course was marked to pass the Saddle Islands by ten miles.

Captain Liddle—I laid down a course 11 miles away, but expected to pass about 7 miles away.

Witness questioned by Captain Liddle—I do not remember being told to keep a sharp look-out for Barren Island on the starboard bow.

By Lieut. Douglas—The speed was not slackened during my watch. I only saw a few fishing boats in my watch.

By Capt. Liddle—After we had struck I think I could have seen a steamer's lights three or four miles away to seaward.

By the President—There was no moon. I could just see the Saddle light after we struck.

Captain Liddle, sworn, examined by the Court (produced deviation table)—When I struck I thought I was between Barren Islands and the Saddles. I did not know where I had struck until one of the officers pointed out the lighthouse. Then I knew where I was as it was the only lighthouse in the neighbourhood. The 3rd officer altered the course under my orders. I checked his alteration. The look-out man had been engaged at Hongkong a month or six weeks before. I could not see the light clearly. It was looming in the fog. This is the first time I have been in command of a vessel which has had any accident. I did not know that the night tides were stronger than the day tides. I have several times navigated a ship under similar circumstances. I had the China Sea Sailing Directions on board, and use it frequently.

By Lieut. Douglas—As I did not see the light I thought I had gone further North than I intended. I allowed 2½ knots for a southerly current. I have read the cautions about tides between the islands. Between Tungsha and the Bell Buoy the tide did not seem fast. The third officer threw the log in. I am very particular about it. I have tried it between points in the Indian Sea. I did not use the lead, as there did not seem to be any necessity. The 3rd officer is a very good officer though I usually take the watch with him; the ship's head was S. 72; she swung from S. 52 to S. 72.

By the President—I thought the land was a boat at first and starboarded my helm. When I saw it was land I put the engines full speed astern; this is my first voyage from Shanghai homeward-bound. My pilot when he left told me it was the first hour of the flood tide. I have been at sea since 1885. Captain Swain of the Kobe Maru told me that he never knew how he was going to make Shanghai. Last time he came in he made Amherst Rocks instead of the Saddles. The Valetta was anchored with her head to northward. It is probable that if a fog-horn had been sounded or a gun gone off we should not have gone ashore. I was too busy after we had got ashore to see which way the tide was setting. I have no further statement to make.

After a short adjournment the Court found as follows:

Finding and order of the Naval Court held at Shanghai on the 19th day of June 1903 to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Pembrokeshire of the Port of London, official number 114,724, on North Saddle Island on 12th May, 1903; to investigate the cause of such stranding and to enquire into the conduct of the master and the certificated officers and crew of the said ship.

The Pembrokeshire is a British steam vessel of 2,767 tons registered tonnage, official number 114,724, built at Sunderland in 1901 and belonging to the Port of London.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Shanghai on or about the 12th May 1903 bound for Amoy with a cargo of general merchandise and a crew of 56 hands all told, the vessel being then tight, staunch, strong, and well found, equipped and victualled in every respect, seaworthy and suitable to the intended voyage. At 1.20 p.m. the Woosung Bar lightship was passed. At 3.45 p.m. the Kintoan lightship was abeam and they steered the ship by direction of the pilot in charge. At 4.48 p.m. the Tungsha lightship was abeam; their course was then S.E. by E. At this time they encountered a strong E. by S. breeze and cloudy weather. At 5.40 p.m. they discharged pilot off Fairway Buoy. At 5.55 p.m. proceeded full speed ahead and set course to S. 85 E. At 8 p.m. a strong easterly breeze was met with clear weather. At 9.18 p.m. the course was altered to S. 52 E., and they met with hazy weather. At 11.3 p.m. they suddenly sighted land ahead; the helm was at once put a-starboard, and the engines to full speed astern. At 11.5 p.m. the vessel struck the ground heavily forward where she remained fast.

The finding with regard to the conduct of the captain and certificated officers was given in Saturday's issue.

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THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 17th June.

Before Mr. Sun, (Magistrate,) and Mr. B. Giles, (British Assessor.)

Pootung Ruffians Captured.

Wong Ah-du, described as a loafer, was charged with being concerned with others not in custody, in forcibly boarding a cargo boat at Pootung and assaulting the complainants, Chang Ah-yu and Loo Ah-kee, on the 15th instant; also forcibly taking the complainant Loo Ah-kee, into the country at Pootung and there unlawfully detaining him by tying him up, and beating him, and using threats of violence to do him grievous bodily harm, on the 15th instant; also with creating a disturbance at No. 21, Minghong Road, and attempting to intimidate the complainants by making use of certain threats of violence against the complainants, on the 16th instant.

Shing San, another loafer, was also brought up on the first charge.

Mr. White-Cooper appeared for the prosecution, and in opening the case said that the complainants were the No. 1 and No. 2 stevedores of Ah Sing, the well-known contractor, who did a large business with the ships in harbour. The prisoners were members of an organised gang of loafers.

Mr. White-Cooper's interpreter translated this statement to the Court and proceeded to give the Magistrate a description of the facts of the case in Chinese.

Mr. White-Cooper then called Chang Ah-yu, who said that he was the No. 1 stevedore of Ah Sing. On Monday he was engaged in unloading the str. Canton. The two prisoners came on board, together with two other loafers. They were not employed in unloading the ship. He ordered them to go away. There were foreigners on the steamer and they left. At noon witness went on board his sampan to have chow. The four loafers came on board and asked for chow. Witness told them they could sit down if they would not break anything. Thereupon they assaulted him, hitting him with a wooden rod. Inspector Mellows was passing at the time in a steam launch and came aboard and arrested Shing San. The other three loafers jumped overboard and escaped.

Loo Ah-kee said that he was Ah Sing's No. 2 stevedore. He was not struck on the sampan. He ran away when he saw the other stevedore assaulted. Some time after the arrest of the first prisoner, the three other loafers came back, seized witness, and carried him off into the country. There they tied his hands behind his back for 2½ hours, and refused to let him go if he did not promise to obtain the release of their companion who had been arrested by Inspector Mellows. He said that as long as he was tied up he could not obtain the release of their friend. On giving his promise to do his best he was let go. He got back to Hongkew about 4.30 p.m. and saw Ah Sing, but the latter would not hear of the first prisoner being released. Later in the evening the loafers came down and demanded the release of their companion, saying that witness had given his promise. Witness explained that he could not effect the release of their companion. Wong Ah-du was the ringleader of the four loafers.

By Inspector Bourke—The loafers threatened his life if he did not promise to get their companion released. They also beat him. (The witness showed bruises on his leg inflicted by the loafers.)

Inspector Mellows said that at noon on the 15th instant he was coming up the river in his steam launch, and when opposite the Associated Wharves, Pootung, he saw Ah Sing's boat. There were 15 or 16 men on board eating rice. Suddenly a free fight arose and witness put his launch astern and boarded the boat. He caught the first prisoner, but the other three jumped overboard and got away ashore. Ah Sing sent the No. 2 stevedore to the Police Hulk to lay a charge against the first prisoner. Witness did not take him to the Mixed Court the next morning, as he wished to effect the arrest of the other loafers concerned. He called at Ah Sing's office on the 16th instant and was told that the loafers had been there the night before and were there that morning. He went to the stevedores' quarters, which was a big building, and as he entered the front the loafers left at the back. He went down the road, and opposite the U.S. Consulate the No. 1 stevedore pointed out the second prisoner as the man who took him into the country.

Mr. White-Cooper asked that in addition to any other punishment, the prisoners might be cangued, one outside of each of Ah Sing's two offices, as a warning to the gang.

Inspector Mellows said the prisoners were members of a gang of loafers who were a terror to the stevedores. They mixed with the coolies, boarded ships, and demanded and obtained chow. They entered the holds of steamers and stole things, which they concealed under their clothing, after which they mixed with the coolies and slipped away.

The prisoners were remanded in custody until Friday, when sentence will be passed.

Shanghai, 19th June.

Before Mr. Sun (Magistrate) and Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor.)

Loafers Severely Punished.

Wong Ah-doo and Shing San, described as loafers, both charged with being concerned with others not in custody in forcibly boarding a cargo boat at Pootung and assaulting the complainants, Chang Ah-yu and Loo Ah-kee, and the former prisoner also charged with forcibly taking the complainant Loo Ah-kee into the country at Pootung and there unlawfully detaining him by tying him up, and beating him, and using threats of violence to do him grievous bodily harm, on the 15th instant; also with creating a disturbance at No. 21, Minghong Road, and attempting to intimidate the complainants by making use of certain threats of violence against the complainants, on the 16th instant, were brought up for sentence.

Inspector Bourke said that the Police had not yet been able to arrest the other men concerned and asked that warrants be issued for their arrest.

The Assessor said that warrants would be issued if the necessary particulars were furnished.

The Court then sentenced Wong Ah-doo to 500 blows, one month's cangue, and 3 years' imprisonment, and Shing San to 500 blows, one month's cangue, and one year's imprisonment.

A Bad Example to Subordinates.

Two coolies were charged with stealing a quantity of kerosene, valued at $4, from a boat lying at the Standard Oil Company's wharf, Pootung, on the 18th instant.

Mr. J. Bentley said that the prisoners were foremen coolies, and it was their duty to keep a watch on the other coolies to see that they did not steal anything. The theft was detected by the watchman.

The Sikh watchman having given evidence,

The prisoners were sentenced to 200 blows and a week's cangue each.

A Plea for Leniency.

A clerk in the employ of the Shanghai Telephone Company was charged with embezzling the sum of $61.18, the property of his employers, some time between the 1st April and the 3rd May, 1903.

Mr. Oberg, who prosecuted, said that the prisoner was dismissed the service of the Company on the 1st instant. During April he was employed to deliver bills to customers, but had no authority to collect money. After his dismissal, it was found that he had been collecting money from certain customers and had not handed same over to his employers. This was not found out until some time afterwards, when the shroff was sent out to collect the bills. His defalcations amounted to $61 odd. The prisoner's father had already refunded the money embezzled, and witness asked permission to withdraw the charge, this being the prisoner's first offence.

Detective Moore said that the prisoner had been before the Court a few weeks previously, on a charge of falsely representing himself to be a Municipal detective and attempting by such representation to extort money.

Mr. Oberg said he was not aware of that.

Detective Moore said that the circumstances were as follow: There was a large robbery of jewellery and the thieves left some of the stolen jewellery in a brothel. The present prisoner and some other men got to know of this and visited the brothel. They tried to make the inmates give up to them the stolen jewellery by representing that they were in the Municipal Police Force.

The Assessor said that, having regard to this previous conviction, the prisoner could not be dealt with lightly. He would be sentenced to 300 blows on the hand and one month's imprisonment, and would have to find security for his future good behaviour.

Shanghai, 22nd June.

Before Mr. Sun (Magistrate) and Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor.)

Serious Charges against an Ex-Police Sergeant.

The case which has appeared in these columns several times under the above heading was resumed.

Mr. Brodie A. Clarke was the first witness and testified that some years ago Dong Song-sio had been his house boy. He also said that he remembered recommending him for the police, but could not say when he wrote about it. The man had never been with him in Corea.

The ex-sergeant was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Jones. He said he had been before his superiors, but never for any serious misdemeanour. He knew Dong first in 1897-8 when he was at Louza station. Afterward Dong was transferred to Yangtsepoo. The next time witness saw him was when he was a recruit at Louza station. He then recognised him as 521. Witness never spoke to him until he was put on ricsha duty, and transferred from Sinza to Louza. That was about the 21st or 22nd of February. Witness had 12 constables under him and he gave them all strict instructions that they were never to receive any money from ricsha coolies, even if it was offered to them. Some of the constables under him told him that the ricsha coolies had offered them money in order to escape being run in. He told the constables to take them all to Hongkew station. Sergeant 22 at Hongkew also knew about this, as some coolies had offered him a bribe, but he beat them and censured them. Witness knew that Dong was dismissed because he was at the defaulters' parade when Dong was brought up before the captain. Witness did not report him when he saw him again at Louza, because it was none of his

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business. He asked Dong how he had got in again and Dong said he had a letter from someone. He did not verify this.

At Mr. Ellis's request Inspector Armstrong was again called. Examined by Mr. Ellis he said that he had made enquiries about Dong, and some constables said that they knew him, whilst others said that he had not been in the police. The statements on the whole were unsatisfactory. Five or six of them said that they knew him at Yangtsepoo. The heights of Dong and Constable 521 agreed, they were both 5ft. 8.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, witness admitted that he had heard that the police had a good deal of sympathy for the prisoner. Also that he had heard that the Canton Guild had spent a great deal of money on his behalf. These were only rumours, for the accuracy of which he could not vouch

Native Constable 429, called, said that he knew Dong. He remembered him as a constable at Yangtsepoo. Witness was there at the same time. Dong's number was 521. He was dismissed from the police on account of some trouble with a restaurant keeper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, witness said that he went to Yangtsepoo before Dong. Witness was there during Inspector Reid's time. Inspector Wilson was there later. Later on witness was removed to Shanghai. He was removed because of a disagreement with a detective, who had charged him with extortion. Witness was tried on this charge at the Mixed Court, but was acquitted.

Native Constable 291 also deposed to knowing Dong. He said that he had obtained the guarantee for Dong when he entered the police force. He got the guarantee from a restaurant. Witness knew that Dong was dismissed because he saw him give up his uniform. Witness had no doubt whatever as to Dong having been in the police as 521.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, witness said that Dong was introduced to him by Constable 321. Witness was not quite sure why Dong was dismissed. He heard that it was because of some trouble at a restaurant.

Native Constable 350 also identifed Dong. He knew him when he was at Yangtsepoo station. Dong was dismissed because he owed some money to a restaurant which he would not pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones - He next saw Dong when he was taken on in the detective force. Witness admitted that he had a bad record.

This closed the case for the defence of the ex-sergeant.

Mr. Lamme then opened the defence of the ricsha owners by calling them in turn They all told the same story, namely that the marks were put on the license plates for purposes of identification, as many owners who had a large number of ricshas did not take the trouble to note down the numbers of the licences. The marks were sometimes put on the license plates, sometimes on the ricsha itself, and sometimes in the box of the ricsha. The coolies' clothes were also marked. They all denied that they knew the ex-sergeant, and said that they had never attempted to bribe the police not to take up their ricshas. They all told the marks which they used, and their evidence was substantially the same on nearly every important point. None of the accused, however would give a reason for having removed the marks.

Three ricsha owners, who owned ricshas with French licences, were next called, and they all deposed that private marks were in general use, but only one of them had ever had the marks put on his licence plates, and he took them off because the police were arresting all ricshas with such marks upon them.

This finished the ricsha owners' defence.

Before adjourning Mr. Jones asked that he might be allowed to bring rebutting evidence, and Mr. Ellis vigorously opposed this. He said the case would last indefinitely if this were done.

The Assessor said that he thought rebutting evidence was not necessary, and the Court then adjourned until Friday next at 2.30.

Shanghai 23rd June.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate,) and Dr. BARCHET, (U. S. Assessor.)

A Stolen Ricsha.

A coolie was charged with stealing a licensed ricsha, value $14 in Seward Road on the 20th inst. Also with returning from a sentence of deportation to Tungchou on the 20th inst. He made away with the ricsha, and when he saw a policeman in the distance, put it down and lay in it, pretending to be asleep. The last occasion upon which he was before the Court was on the 9th September last, when he was charged with hat snatching, and he was sentenced to 500 blows, a term of imprisonment and deportation This time he was ordered to receive 300 blows, to be imprisoned for 8 months, and then to be deported.

Careless Driving.

In this case a mafoo was brought before the Court on the charge of driving negligently and causing the death of a child. The mafoo's story was that he was unable to avert the accident, as the child ran right under the back wheel. He was sentenced to 300 blows, a month's cangue, and was also ordered to pay compensation to the parents.

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DEATH.

JUNKIN.—On the 10th of June, 1903, at Suchien, of meningitis of the brain, Hampden Du Bose, son of the Rev and Mrs. Wm. F. Junkin, aged one year, one month, and twelve days.

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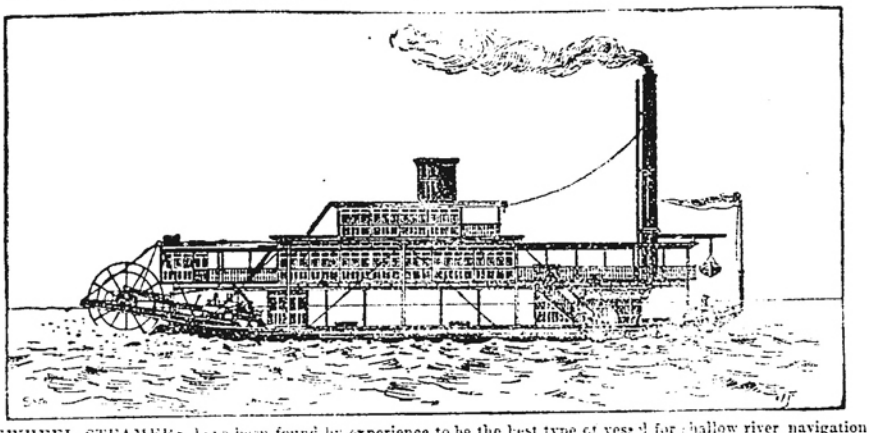

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(From Messrs. Noël, Marrow & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 18th June.)

The turning point in the import market now appears to have been reached and there is a decidedly better feeling all round. This feeling is confirmed by the fact that dealers have been much more in evidence during the past week than for many weeks past and although a comparatively small business has been done, we attribute this chiefly to the firm attitude of importers. There is, no doubt, a much better enquiry and some of the dealers have been going round the market trying to pick any cheap lots that may be offering. In this we imagine they have been disappointed and are now beginning to acknowledge the fact that the advance in the price of Cotton is much more real than they imagined, and they are gradually becoming convinced that it will be useless for them to think they can replace their stocks on the basis of prices when the staple was quoted 5d.

The improvement in the general tone of the market can be noted in the increase of clearances which have been much better than for some time past, NINGPO and some of the UP-RIVER markets having taken very fair quantities. Clearances for NEWCHWANG have also improved and it is estimated that fully 6,000 bales AMERICAN Goods have been taken chiefly from second hands which should clear the way for direct business with importers. There is little change to report as regards TIENTSIN and although there has been some enquiry we have not heard of any purchases having been made. We have been told that it is not improbable that business in this direction may soon show some improvement, the sooner the better, as it is reported that the Native Banks here have come to the relief of traders and released two million taels which no doubt has had a strengthening effect on the market.

COTTON still continues its upward movement, the latest quotation being 7.04d. for MID ORLEANS and 11.25d. for EGYPTIAN and lower prices are not now looked for as it is generally acknowledged that Cotton is in a much stronger position than it has been since the Autumn of 1900. At such prices as the above forward business is quite out of the question and we hear, in consequence that both the NEW YORK and MANCHESTER markets are at a standstill.

Shipments from ENGLAND for the three weeks ending 12th instant amounted to twenty million yards.

Grey Shirtings.—The demand from NINGPO mentioned in our last issue has continued and the aggregate of sales must be considerable although composed of small quantities of many chops. The following are the prices at which business has been done.

8.4-lbs.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—*Blue Man and Flag* ₮3.30 and *Blue Bell* ₮3.95; but besides these several lines of other chops have been sold. HEAVY SHIRTINGS.—10-lbs.—*Man and Horse* ₮3.42½, *John Bull, Red Large Horse* ₮3.62½, *Bears Head, Red Man and Flag, Boy and Fish, Peach* and *Blue Family* ₮3.80, *Blue Monster* and *Green Mandarin* ₮3.85, *Blue Dragon 5 Old Men* and *Blue Goose* ₮3.92½, 11-lbs.—*Green Gold Dog* ₮4.02½, *Pigs Head Red One Cock* ₮4.05, *Two Elephants and Clock* ₮4.05, *Peacock* ₮4,17½, *Blue Silver Dragon* ₮4.20, 12-lbs. *Peacock* ₮4.46, *Red 2 Cock* and *Two Lion and Peacock* ₮4.60, *Pigs Head Red 3 Cock* ₮4.72½, *Red 4 Cock* ₮4.85, 12.8-lbs. *Pigs Head Red 5 Cock* ₮4.97½, 13-lbs. *Two Lion and Peacock* ₮4.80, *Three Eagles* ₮4.90 and *Blue Large Horse* ₮4.95, 14-lbs. SHEETINGS *Four Eagle* ₮5.15 and *Three Lance* ₮5.20. Clearances for a small market like NINGPO have taken on a free scale.

White Shirtings.—There has been a better enquiry for these and several good lines have been sold, but the only quotation we have received is ₮4.37½ for *Fancy Phoenix*. There has also been some business in *Best qualities*.

Sheetings.—AMERICAN GOODS.—Some business is said to have been done among Natives for NEWCHWANG at previous prices and in some quarters it is said rates are not likely to advance very much owing to heavy supplies and pressure among natives to sell.

Drills.—Second hand sellers of *P.M.C.* chop at ₮4.20 @ ₮4.25 appear to have been cleared of their holdings and ₮4.27½ has been paid. Importers have been offered ₮4.50 less the usual commission, but this price has been refused, it being generally admitted the price for these goods must advance.

Fancy Goods.—Some business has been done in these of special chops and designs, but forward business has been entirely stopped by the increase in the price of Cotton.

Auction.—The general improvement in enquiry is confirmed by the general advance in prices at the various sales and it is more than likely that a further rise will be established as we hear the quantities at the coming sales are to be reduced by one half.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—Owing to a welcome revival in demand from NEWCHWANG the sales of the week amount to 1,910 Bales the bulk of which are No. 10s. made up as follows:—

No. 6s. 5 bales:—*China Mill* ₮65.00.

No. 10s. 885 bales:—*Vithaldas Cotandas Woman* ₮73.50, *E. D. Sassoon 3 Joss* ₮74.75, *James Greaves* ₮75.25. *Saraswati* ₮75.50/75.75, *Imperial Mill* ₮76.00/75.75, *Sun Mills Limited* ₮76.25. *Howard and Bullough Mill* ₮76.75, *Tea Carrier* ₮76.75/77.00, *Anglo Indian (Mule)* ₮78.00. *Tricumdas (Mule)* ₮78.75, *Pabaney (Ring)* ₮80.00, *Kohinoor Mills "Kohinoor"* ₮80.50 and *Svadeshi Kose* ₮82.25.

No. 12s. 245 bales:—*Queen Mills (Balloon)* ₮76.25. *Lukhmidass Khimjee* ₮79.00, *Jamshed (Mule) Compass* ₮79.50, *Standard Mill* ₮81.50, *Tricumdass (Mule)* ₮81.75 and *Anglo Indian (Mule)* ₮80.50 in left.

No. 16s. 320 bales:—*Britannia (Mule)* ₮86.00, *Naranjee* ₮86.50. *E. D. Sassoon Chin Chin* and *Western India (Pony Carriage)* ₮87.00, and *Howard and Bullough Mill, Tea Carrier* ₮86.50 in left.

No. 20s. 455 bales:—*Peero* ₮87.75/88.00, *Damoder Lukhmidass, Imperial Mill* and *Indo-China (Mule)* ₮89.00, *Ripon (Mule)* ₮91.00, *Alliance (Ring)* ₮91.50 and *Kohinoor Mills "Kohinoor"* ₮92.50.

The market closes very steady with a tendency to advance.

JAPANESE.—Transactions amount to about 300 bales made on the basis of ₮87.50 @ ₮94.50 for 16s. and ₮93.00 @ ₮99.00 for 20s.

LOCAL.—The only business we have heard of is a sale of 150 bales *Shanghai Cotton Mill* No 12s. at ₮78.25 @ ₮78.50 per bale packed while re-sales of bundles have been made at ₮80.00 @ ₮84.75 for 12s., ₮82.00 @ ₮85.25 for 14s. and ₮80.00 @ ₮86.50 for 16s.

COTTON.—There has been some enquiry from JAPAN but we have not heard of any business having been done, quotations are now returned as ₮20.50 for *Best Steam Machine Ginned*, ₮21.00 for *Tungchow* and ₮19.60 @ ₮20.00 for *Shanghai*, according to quality

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TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 17th June, 1903.

Business reported since the 10th inst., is as under :—

	1903.		1902.	
Settlements	11,382	½-chests.	13,089	chests
Consisting of the following Teas :—				
Ningchows	5,185	½-chests. at Tls.	19.00 at 38.00	per picul.
Oopacks	6,061	,, ,,	15.00 ,, 20.75	,,
Oonams	4,234	,, ,,	16.00 ,, 22.75	,,
Oonfaas	25,254	,, ,,	17.50 ,, 27.00	,,
Sheang-tame	648	,, ,,	14.00 ,, 16.25	,,

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 18th June, 1902 :—

HANKOW TEA.	1903.		1902.		KIUKIANG TEA.	1903.		1902.	
Settlements	356,860	½-chests.	381,663	½-chests	Settlements	165,072	½-chests.	188,532	½-chests.
Stock	14,086	,,	12,267	,,	Stock	13,660	,,	5,878	,,
Arrivals	370,946	,,	393,930	,,	Arrivals	178,672	,,	194,410	,,

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under :—

	1903.		1902.	
For London, America and European Continent	137,000	½-chests.	91,195	½-chests.
,, Russia	384,932	,,	479,000	,,
	521,932	,,	570,195	,,

Comparative Quotations are as under :—

	1903.	1902.
Ningchows	Tls. 19.00 at 100.00	Tls. 14.00 at 44.00 per picul.
Khemuus	,, 25.50 ,, 78.00	,, 21.00 ,, 34.00 ,,
Kutoans	,, ... ,, 28.00	,, 21.25 ... ,,
Oopacks	,, 14.00 ,, 90.00	,, 10.80 ,, 15.00 ,,
Oonams	,, 14.00 ,, 36.00	,, 12.50 ,, 17.00 ,,
Oonfaas	,, 17.50 ,, 45.00	,, 14.00 ,, 26.50 ,,
Seang-tams	,, 14.00 ,, 17.25	,, 10.00 ... ,,

The export to 13th instant as per Customs Returns stands thus :—

		Re-Exports
Season 1903 × 1904	3,309,043 lbs.	5,316,050 lbs.
,, 1902 × 1903	16,457,537 ,,	6,310,436 ,,
,, 1901 × 1902	11,305,345 ,,	7,451,855 ,,

	1903/4.	1902/3.	1901/2.
To Great Britain	3,809,152 lbs.	3,973,709 lbs.	2,396,000 lbs.
,, United States and Canada	1,887,775 ,,	3,573,000 ,,	1,268,000 ,,
,, Continent	1,153,711 ,,	1,275,100 ,,	1,166,600 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	5,810,968 ,,	8,019,376 ,,	10,761,826 ,,
,, do. viâ North	1,284,669 ,,		
,, Shanghai	638,098 ,,		

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 34.00	per picul.
,, Seconds	,, 28.50	,,
Buffalo hides, B.S. / ,, 10/35 lbs. / ,, 35/60	,, 21.50	,,
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 21bs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	,, 60.00	,,
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	,, 9.75	,,
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	Tls. 14.00	,,
,, Sinshan and/or Chayu	,, 13.35	,,
Green China Grass, Szechuen	,, 12.60	,,
Jute	,, 4.50	,,
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	,, 11.50	,,
,, ,, Pingchew and/or Macheng	,, 11.40	,,
,, ,, Mongyu	,, no cargo	,,
Green ,, ,, Kiyu	,, 12.00	,,
Animal Tallow	,, 11.50	,,
Gallnuts, Usual shape	,, 21.00	,,
Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 22.50	
Tobacco, Tingchow / ,, Wengkong	no cargo ,,	,,
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" / 10 6 6 6 6 3 3 1 1 ½ ½% = 100	,, no cargo	,,
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	,, 18.75	,,
,, ,, Wild Duck	,, 21.00	,,
Turmeric	,, 3.60	,,
Sesamum Seed, white / ,, ,, yellow / ,, ,, red / ,, ,, black	,, 3.80	,,
Sesamum Seed-Oil	,, 8.00	,,
Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	,, 8.20	,,
Wood Oil	,, 8.30	,,
Tea Oil	,, 8.80	,,

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Pieces.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*
*88,930.00	20,145.00	1,926.856	39,022.00	106,618.00	25,182.00	11,616.00	322,026.00	146,187.00
†3,741.00	929.00	31.623	853.00	1,294.00	178.00	209.00	4,902.00	4,136.00
‡92,671.00	21,074.00	1,958.479	39,875.00	107,912.00	25,360.00	11,825.00	326,928.00	150,323.00

* Per last Circular. † For week ending Saturday the 13th inst. ‡ From January 1st to 13th inst.

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KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS,—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases ..... Tls. 2.30
Russian "Anchor" in cases ..... ,, 2.20 Less 2%.
,, bulk in tins..... ,, 2.10 ,,
,, in bulk ..... ,, 1.81 ,,
Sumatra, in cases ..... ,, 2 16 ,,
,, in bulk ..... ,, no cargo,,

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 13th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are:—

Devoes	215,200	Gallons
Russian	45,000	,,
Sumatra	nil.	,,
Total...	260,200	,,

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports : Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet
General Cargo 52/6 ,, 40 ,,
Seeds 47/6 ,, 20 cwt.

Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet
Seeds 47/6 ,, ,, 20 cwt.

To New York. Overland, ...Tea 1¼ G$ cents per lb gross
do. viâ Suez, ... General 32/6 ; Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet
do. do. .....Wood Oil 55/- ,, 20 cwt.

To Shanghai ; Tea ..... Taels 1.80 per ton of 13 half-chests.
do. General..... ,, 1.80 ,, weight or measurement.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 3⅞d *a* 2s. 4 1/16d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 4 1/16d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 4 7/16. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4 7/16d *a* ⅜. 6 months' sight. 2s. 4½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4 7/16d *a* ½ 6 months' sight, 2s. 4⅝d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.92½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2.97. 6 months' sight, 2.99. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.43½, lowest 2.43½, highest 2.45. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100. Gold $58, lowest 58, highest 58½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers Tls. 72, lowest 72, highest 71¾. per $100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers Tls. 88¾ *a* 89, lowest 89, highest 88, per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, Tls. 87½. lowest 87½, highest 86½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 173¾, lowest 173¾, highest 175¼, per Tls. 100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 174¼, lowest 174¼, highest 175¾. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai. 98 touch, per. Tls. 10, Tls 425 00, lowest 423.00, highest 445.00. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.20, owest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per $100, Tls. 75.20, lowest 75.20 highest 76.25. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,140, lowest 1,140, highest 1.150. Chinese Interest, mace 2.0, lowest 2.0, highest 3.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 24⅝, lowest 24 7/16, highest 24½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

June	Bar Silver Per oz in London.	On London. T/T Transfers. Lowest	T/T Transfers. Highest	Bank 4 m/s. Lowest	Bank 4 m/s. Highest	Credits 4 m/s. Lowest	Credits 4 m/s. Highest	Docty. 4 m/s. Lowest	Docty. 4 m/s. Highest	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. Lowest	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. Highest	Germany. 4 m/s. Priv.	New York. Docty. 4 m/s.	Hongkong.	Yokohama. T/T	India. T/T Rup.
15th	24⅝	2.4	2.4 1/16	2.4 7/16	2.4 7/16	2.4⅜	2.4 9/16	2.4½	2.4 11/16	2.97/2.99	2.99/3.01	2.44	58¼	71¾/72	88½	174½/175
16th	24¼	2.4	2.4 1/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.4⅜	2.4 9/16	2.4½	2.4 11/16	2.97/2.99	2.99/3.01	2.44	58¼	71¾/72	88½	174/174½
17th	24 7/16	2.4 1/16	2.4 3/16	2.4 7/16	2.4 7/16	2.4½	2.4 11/16	2.4⅝	2.4 13/16	2.99/3.01	3.01/3.03	2.45	58½	71¾/72	88	175¼
18th	24⅜	2.4	2.4 1/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.4⅝	2.4 11/16	2.4½	2.4 13/16	2.97/2.99	3 01/3.03	2.44½	58¼	71¾/72	88/88½	174½/175¼
19th	24 5/16	2.4	2.4	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.4⅜	2.4 9/16	2.4½	2.4 11/16	2.97/2.99	2 99½/3 01½	2.44½	58¼	71¾/72	88¼	174½
20th	24 5/16	2.3 7/8	2.4 1/16	2.4 3/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.4 7/16	2.4 9/16	2.97/2.99	2.98½/3.00½	2.43½	58	71¾/72	88¾/89	173¾

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian.	Gr. & N. Green.*	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Lav.*	White	Pink.	Black.	Brown & Mag.*	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.* Mid ,,	Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, s.s.g.p.pc	13.50	.....	13.40	...	13.57½	...	...	15.27½	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	.....	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	50
9 Old Men, s.s.h. p.pc	13.65	18.15	...	12.95	13.65	...	...	15.07½	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	...	10	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	90
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.39	.....	12.33	12.74	.....	...	...	14.70/75	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	20	30	.....	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	200
Long Ells.													
Horse's Head, p.pc....	7.48	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Double Phoenix, p.pc.	7.13	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	100	.....	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Single Phoenix, p.pc ..	6.81	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs...	40	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Tiger and Ring, p.pc..	7.17	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs. ...	100	.....	... ..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tiger, p. pc.	5.93	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	120	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Sea Horse, p. pc.	6.95	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lastings.													
Tiger, p. pc.	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	13.00	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	... ..	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60
Ship, G.G.R. p. pc. ...	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	13.97½/14.10	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	240
9 Old Men, p. pc.....	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	9.97½/10.00	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	120	...	...	..	120

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 17th June, 1903, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 133 to 138 both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaochou.	Nanking.	New-chwang.	Foochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.																	
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	25,363	...	20,355	2925	3825	7,560	480	1,720	3,275	360	220	600	...	...	1,300	3794	9,000	260
do. American ,,	1,720	..	440	360	...	...	...	700	100	...	80	1,200	...	...	...	2100	600	
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	570	...	3,225	75	755	700	..	1,550	620	385	100	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
,, 36-in. ,,	800	...	110	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	350	315
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings, European ,,	2,500	...	2,894	600	1650	6,446	...	1,800	1,950	260	...	650	...	...	4,212	1958	2,500	...
do. American ,,	30	...	...	...	..	...	..	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian ,,	...	...	540	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	840	400	...
,, Dutch ,,	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
,, American ,,	225	...	2,640	135	120	4,350	...	1,500	1,995	75	210	22,350	...	...	...	1190	600	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian ,,	...	...	528	60	140	120	...	320	90	...	...	400	...	...	...	520	350	...
,, Dutch ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, American ,,	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	300	100	40	...	940	...	...	...	...	300	...
Sheetings, English ,,	200	...	2,980	1460	980	300	..	120	600	...	240	2,440	...	...	...	8200	400	..
,, Indian ,,	40	...	60	120	60	..	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, American ,,	4,160	...	940	560	50	550	...	15,760	3,040	1600	360	33,745	...	...	...	1500	1,200	...
Dyed Cottons ,,	50	...	90	..	280	50	...	280	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Printed Cottons ,,	170	...	3,944	290	120	1,249	...	1,667	2,455	180	...	220	..	...	...	410	800	...
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	...	...	100	60	...	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	300	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	150	..	1,110	232	160	600	...	860	250	150	...	..	...	...	75	...	?	25
Velvets ,,	...	...	30	...	840	14	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	12	60	...
Velveteens ,,	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	40	...
Handkerchiefs Doz.	...	...	240	100	330	200	...	200	200	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	350	2,000	200
Muslins Pcs.	1,601	...	...	...	...	159	...	300	700	...	90	...	...	...	2,177	200	900	...
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	80	...	..	..	...	3,150	600	300	..
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcls.	183	...	6,054	540	3051	4,353	225	165	1,362	255	30	1,809	...	...	...	...	450	15
,, English ,,	21	..	12	3	...	...	...	6	...	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
,, Japan ,,	46	.	120	515	77	7,094	...	268	...	454	...	784	...	...	...	...	150	...
,, Shanghai ,,	...	..	729	15	516	1,180	...	...	232	...	.	186	...	...	...	...	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	.	...	64	..	24	..	...	7	72	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	120	...
,, Cotton ,,	...	...	192	26	...	48	..	92	78	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	100	...
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,		...	6	..	19	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	12	55	100	...
Camlets ,,	10	...	...	40	60	80	..	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Long Ells ,,	...	...	20	50	180	145	...	20	40	...	..	...	...	40	...	25	150	...
Lastings ,,	20	...	80	...	20	146	..	120	30	...	..	...	...	80	140	180	160	...
Italian Cloth ,,	...	..	...	...	...	60	...	60	...		..		...	...	...	180	180	...
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed ,,	37	...	2,585	670	530	552	..	1,710	1,201	470	...	240	...	...	3,258	3139	1,200	...
do. do. Plain ,,	...	.	700	130	90	110	...	190	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	100	900	30
Cotton Flannels American ,,	30	...	...	...	40	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, European ,,	..	...	...	..	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	100	...
,, Japan ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American Cases	10	..	10,000	1430	7200	3,520	...	1,000	2,500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25562
,, Russian ,,	...	...	11,200	2890	2750	24,500	...	3,000	3,500	...	...	.	...	...	...	500	..	2920

Goods	Total Deliveries. As above.	Total Deliveries. For the year from 1st Jan. 1903	Total Deliveries. Against last year to same term.	Total Imports. For the week.	Total Imports. In Bond	Total Imports. For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Total Imports. Against last year to same term.	Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1902. *At date Estimated.	Against 23rd June, 1902.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	82,037	2,148,012	2,662,610	114,689	...	1,732,338	3,147,103	1,795,629	1,783,912
do. American ,,	7,300	196,905	301,660	8,000	...	84,570	580,905	108,085	440,615
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	8,685	305,794	349,431	14,912	...	278,768	377,686	248,400	211,663
,, 36-in. ,,	1,625	36,606	34,740	2,240	...	75,845	67,095	71,441	76,824
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in. ,,	200	7,926	7,690	...	...	.....	23,070	19,059	20,489
White Shirtings European ,,	27,520	1,047,507	1,374,481	69,363	...	775,450	1,644,340	1,120,615	1,054,402
do. American ,,	170	4,260	1,978	...	...	2,550	1,675	816	?
Drills, English & Indian ,,	1,945	33,309	56,977	1,510	...	31,893	97,033	43,679	74,415
,, Dutch ,,	40	3,750	24,055	...	...	660	2,810	416	100
,, American ,,	35,390	516,997	459,991	9,735	33,375	880,772	627,745	676,235	376,409
Jeans, English & Indian ,,	2,528	68,223	96,667	7,583	...	65,833	150,217	88,032	57,730
,, Dutch ,,	200	7,800	12,570	...	...	18,517	25,800	22,717	14,870
,, American ,,	1,680	84,150	61,310	..	...	81,200	97,600	30,270	?
Sheetings, English ,,	17,920	269,137	329,615	14,880	...	237,800	361,520	67,219	53,056
,, Indian ,,	680	16,410	11,420	...	...	1,125	31,785	18,735	?
,, American ,,	63,665	1,176,617	1,747,314	80,580	40,000	1,927,409	2,016,415	2,406,947	1,299,466
Dyed Cottons ,,	1,219	48,359	64,685	5,206	...	62,115	94,048	113,543	88,605
Printed Cotton ,,	11,505	537,555	572,101	26,697	...	514,284	436,993	375,454	150,887
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	540	25,763	28,213	255	...	22,577	26,447	25,865	36,551
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	3,612	198,400	133,417	5,750	..	107,168	118,328	?	59,926
Velvets ,,	966	13,745	15,425	360	...	12,202	26,525	19,126	25,166
Velveteens ,,	51	4,678	5 459	440	...	4,889	10,538	8,651	6,897
Handkerchiefs Doz.	5,220	167,381	252,786	850	...	92,671	357,551	149,985	309,056
Muslins Pcs.	6,118	126,947	172,419	5,012	...	106,439	274,897	150,004	243,598
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	4,130	46,037	44,365	861	...	41,761	58,119	10,835	5,580
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcls.	18,492	536,575	477,459	53,064	...	443,959	608,145	192,498	251,154
,, English ,,	63	3,819	12,951	303	...	4,295	15,919	?	8,507
,, Japan ,,	9,650	157,610	111,411	8,782	...	129,451	114,818	10,839	16,708
,, Shanghai ,,	2,858	40,212	77,755	..	...	......	2,971	?	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	293	8,278	12,878	146		6,695	15,464	13,334	15,654
,, Cotton ,,	558	17,515	19,269	240	...	9,523	15,204	3,877	7,761
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	255	8,977	7,992	161	...	5,448	13,563	10,316	15,692
Camlets ,,	300	11,963	16,940	610	...	8,850	14,440	4,587	8,030
Long Ells ,,	675	23,975	26,560	150	...	17,731	27,817	15,816	27,217
Lastings ,,	1,070	19,329	18,462	1,300	...	17,596	14,210	15,238	10,867
Italian Cloth ,,	480	16,416	30,362	121	...	1,555	30,134	12,858	37,969
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed ,,	15,092	252,545	56,955	22,307	..	319,804	34,559	472,704	413,329
do. do. Plain ,,	2,400	422,307	617,695	5,401	...	172,512	742,367	126,991	440,091
Cotton Flannels American ,,	370	10,660	15,402	...	..	......	15,896	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. European ,,	170	3,991	4,550	...	...	570	2 102	[illegible]	5,183
do. Japan Case	..	1,212	504	...	...	......	914	?	?
Kerosene Oil, American ,,	51,823	764,554	[illegible]	...	...	2,969,660	7,081,676	1,160,000	1,349,560
,, Russian ,,	51,260	422,675	456,486	...	...	3,040,650	4,114,680	......	......

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per:—*Canton, Glenfarg, Antenor, Stuttgart, Segovia, Kanagawa Maru, Glenesk, Georgian Prince, Albenga, Peleus, Manila, Annam, Arab, Massilia, Oopack, Nippon Maru*, and *Ceylon*.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—*Valetta, Tientsin, Strassburg, Athenian, Malacca, Hyson, Aki Maru, Petrarch,* [illegible]

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
L S	Arab	Gow	Br str	2674	June 8	Tacoma	J. C. Epperly & Co		
K L Y W	Asosan Maru	Shimidzu	Jap str	1214	June 22	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha		
M C K F W	Benlomond	Hutton	Br str	1752	June 21	Japan	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	26th instant
C N C W	Chihli	McKay	Br str	1158	June 20	Swatow & H'kong	Butterfield & Swire	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	25th instant
Int D	Chiyuen	Sleeman	Chi str	1211	Apr 18	H'kong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co		
S p	Else	Rieke	Ger str	903	June 22	Ningpo	Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co		
K L Y W	Feiching	Spear	Chi str	980	June 20	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	25th instant
K L Y W	Fungshun	Gillespie	Chi str	831	May 21	A'y, W'hom, N'po	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	25th instant
K L Y W	Haean	Wallace	Chi str	837	June 19	C'foo & N'chwang	C. M. S. N. Co	Newchwang	To-day
K L Y W	Haeting	Paramore	Chi str	1124	June 22	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo & N'wang	25th instant
L S	Halvard	Salvessen	Nor str	1066	June 11	Penang	Thoresen & Co		
C N W P	Hangchow	Mawley	Br str	999	June 3	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	C'foo & N'chwang	To-day
K L Y W	Hsichho	Crawford	Chi str	1082	June 22	H'kong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co		
K L Y W	Hsinyu	Warwick	Chi str	1037	June 19	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	To-day
C N C W	Kansu	Baddeley	Br str	1143	June 22	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo, N'wang	25th instant
K L Y W	Kiangyu	Pratt	Chi str	1426	June 22	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	24th instant
C N C W	Kiukiang	Miller	Br str	1240	June 22	Moji	Butterfield & Swire		
C N C W	Kwangse	Harris	Br str	1240	June 20	Moji	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Swatow	25th instant
S H W	Kwongsang	Lake	Br str	989	June 22	Hongkong & C'ton	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
P & O B I	Massilia	Cockman	Br str	2909	June 8	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	30th instant
U S	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	1001	May 29	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
Cos D	Pembrokeshire	Liddle	Br str	2767	May 26	North Saddle	Shewan, Tomes & Co		
M C K F W	Per'a	McGinty	Br str	1287	June 19	Shimonoseki	Shewan, Tomes & Co		
Int D	Prinz Valdemar	Berg	Russ str	3614	June 20	Hongkong, etc	East-Asiatic Co		
B N D	Shengking	Dewar	Br str	1034	June 20	W'ei, Ch, & T'tsin	Butterfield & Swire	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	26th instant
S c	Store Nordiske	Suenson	Dan str	596	June 20	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
Y W G W	Suevia	Borck	Ger str	2663	June 20	Japan	Carlowitz & Co		
O N W	Suitai	Vogel	Ger str	1145	June 22	Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
S B W	Suiwo	Hogg	Br str	1931	June 21	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
C M B I	Sullberg	Meyer	Ger str	782	June 21	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co		
O S K W	Tachang Maru	Leach	Jap str	1681	June 23	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	25th instant
K L Y W	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1216	June 21	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	25th instant
	Tayuen Maru	Kawai	Jap str	1050	June 22	Hankow			
O N W	Tsintau	Hansen	Ger str	978	June 20	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	To-day
W T W	Tungting	French	Br str	1264	June 17	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
S H W	Wingsang	Sellar	Br str	1517	June 20	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
	Wosang	Johns	Br str	1127	June 22	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Wuhu	To-day
	37 vessels								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
L S	Collingrove	Brown	Br ship	798	Apr 22	Sydney, W. S. W.	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
S O C W	Crillon	Lesage	Fr s.v.	1733	June 14	New York	Standard Oil Co		
O N W	Dundee	Fergusen	Br s.v.	671	June 18	Freemantle	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
M C K F W	Hermes	Eriksen	Rus s.v	973	June 9	Fremantle	Siemssen & Co.		
S O C W	Roanoke	Ausbery	Am s.v	3347	June 9	New York	Standard Oil Co		
	5 vessels								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No.&Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Crew	Date Arrival	Where from
O & B	Alacrity	Brock	H.M. d-v.	1700	10	3000	86	June 15	Weihaiwei
S N B I	Calabria	Castigna	Ital cruiser	2442	4	4100	257	June 12	Hankow
W'sung	Dugidee	Guthgseli	Fr gun-boat	645	6	1000	99	June 11	Hankow
S p	Eleanor	Winterhalter	U.S. gun-boat	60	8	700	11	June 21	
O W S B	Montcalm		Fr cruiser	9520	43	19600	612	June 9	Hankow
S p	Otvajny	Erjeckovitch	Russ gun-boat	1490	13	2000	187	May 26	Port Arth
W'sung	Surprise	Thomas	Fr. gun-boat	627	6	853	99	June 17	

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT
NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1903.

JOINT-METALLISM.

25th June.

MR. R. FUJISAWA'S new monetary system, which he calls by the above title and expounds in the pamphlet he has just published at Tokio, is an attempt to help silver on to its legs again by enforcing the use of a certain proportion of silver as currency in gold-standard countries. Mr. Fujisawa begins by drawing attention to the fact that from the earliest times silver and gold have been regarded as "precious metals," and the prestige silver has thus acquired over all other metals except gold has a certain definite value. The market value of silver is the sum of its intrinsic material value plus its prestige value, and the latter can only be annulled "under the illusive condition that silver shall no longer be used as monetary material all over the world and any chance of silver being re-monetised expelled for ever." This annihilation of the prestige value of silver would mean "the diminution by no small amount of the monetary wealth of the world. This is to be lamented on its own account, and so much more in the face of the presence of urgent demand for augmenting the world's money in view of the wonderful progress of civilisation and the enormous development of international trade." The trouble in connection with the payment of the Chinese indemnity is instanced as one of the difficulties with which the world has to cope unless measures are taken to preserve what remains of the prestige value of silver. "By saying that efficient measures ought to be taken to check the progress of demonetisation of silver, by no means does it imply that the still remaining silver countries must be obstructed from joining one after the other the array of gold countries. Any proper measures for this purpose must consist in distributing the use of silver as money, though necessarily limited in amount compared to gold, all over the world."

Mr. Fujisawa is of opinion that the present time is most opportune for introducing measures for checking a further fall in silver. This is not the first time this opinion has been formed. The present price of silver, say 2s. an ounce, must, he thinks, check production, but he goes on to say that under favourable conditions it can be produced at something like 18d. to 16d. per ounce. Not very long ago, however, 10d. was mentioned as the price at which it can be produced. Mr. Fujisawa sees that the depreciation must continue unless something is done to stop it. To make joint-metallism a success, a comparatively low ratio to gold must be adopted, and therefore this is a favourable time for the attempt. Joint-metallism is essentially different from bimetallism: the latter may be compared to soldering together rigidly a gold bar and a silver bar *side by side*. In course of time the two bars expand unequally, "as the result of which the composite bar will be bent into a crooked form or even dislocated one rod from the other." International bimetallism is finally dead. Joint-metallism may be likened to "rigidly joining a gold bar and a silver bar lengthwise *one after the other* instead of *side by side*. Obviously, such a composite bar will be free from strain and conserve its form under all variations of temperature." Mr. Fujisawa recognises that under any circumstance, fluctuation of the ratio must occur from time to time, and for this he provides a regulator to act like the governor of a steam engine.

The monometallic gold standard is to remain undisturbed, so that gold and silver will not be placed on an equal footing, but the silver bar will always be kept below the gold bar. At present, in gold standard countries, gold is unlimited legal tender, and silver coins are only tokens, which are only legal tender to a small amount. Mr. Fujisawa proposes the issue of *full-value silver coins* which are to be carefully distinguished from token silver coins used as subsidiary currency. Suppose the ratio adopted between silver and gold is 40 to 1. Then, "besides the coins already in circulation, the English Government (for instance) has to issue new full-value silver coins. . . . If the value chosen of this full-value silver coin be a florin, then it must contain two shillings' worth of silver at the ratio of 40 to 1." This full-value silver florin is to be legal tender to the amount of £10. "Again, in any payment, it may be used as legal tender to the amount not exceeding a certain percentage, say 20 per cent, of the total sum. This percentage for which I propose the name of *jointage ratio*, is to be fixed by international convention. For instance, if a man has to make a payment of £10,000 he is allowed to pay in full-value silver coins to the amount not exceeding £2,000." The free coinage of gold by the Mint will continue, but any one who brings gold to the Mint to be coined or sells it to the Bank of England at the fixed rate of £3.17.9 per ounce, may bring or sell at the same time silver to the amount of 20 per cent. which will be taken (at 40 to 1) at £9.16.1$\frac{11}{16}$ per 100 ounces, or 23$\frac{15}{16}$d. per ounce. Gold bullion will be paid for in gold coins and silver in full-value silver coins. If gold bullion alone is brought for sale, the Bank may pay 20 per cent in full-value silver coins. The coinage of subsidiary silver tokens is go on uninterruptedly. The ratio of 40 to 1 is to be *fixed once for all* by international convention; but the jointage ratio may be varied from time to time by international agreement. This jointage ratio is the governor previously mentioned. Of course, if the jointage ratio became very high, joint-metallism would transform itself into bimetallism, but there is no objection to this if it occurred naturally and not arbitrarily.

As full-value silver coins at 40 to 1 would be somewhat inconvenient to carry about, the Government should be allowed to issue convertible silver notes, payable in full-value silver coins, the reserve against them to be kept in full-value florins. Mr. Fujisawa goes into other details in connection with his scheme, describing the International Conference and International Bureau which would be necessary for its execution, and the advantages which must accrue if it can be carried out. We have said enough to show what the scheme is and we cannot say that that there is any proof that such a scheme is required. China and Mexico are the only two commercial countries of importance which have not yet adopted the gold standard; and they will doubtless come in under a scheme similar to if not identical with that which has been so successful in India.

NOT SO SOMNOLENT AFTER ALL!

I.

26th June.

SOME months ago we devoted time and space to the purpose of showing that the orgie of self-depreciation in which the British nation had been indulging should be taken with some reserve not only by the world at large but by our own people. We quoted statistics to prove that our trade was not in such a terribly bad way after all, and that it might be

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just as well if we ceased for a time at least the gratuitous advertisement of our keenest competitors.

In the "Contemporary Review" for May Mr. Mark Warren takes up the cudgels and with sufficient space at his disposal goes more thoroughly into the question than we were able to do, illustrating his remarks by a series of telling diagrams and tables. Taking the last first we will begin our notice of his paper by transcribing his conclusion: "To-day English commerce is in a flourishing condition, there is not the slightest foundation for conjecture that any decline is at hand, and there is nothing in the condition of the world's trade to give reasonable ground for alarm as to the future."

With this "grateful and comforting" assurance we turn to examine the grounds on which Mr. Warren bases so favourable a verdict. At the outset he deprecates generalisations from insufficient data. Broad, essential facts are, he says, liable to be overlooked by a too close attention to details, and he, quite rightly, criticises the "pseudo-presentments of the commercial situation" in which elegant examples of profound reasoning are vitiated by the premisses being radically wrong. He commences his examination therefore by looking at the sum total of the trade of the four greatest commercial nations of the earth, the British, the American, the German, and the French. The accompanying diagram shows plainly that good years and bad years affect commerce generally and pretty evenly, that 1883 and 1890 were good in all countries while 1885 and 1894 were bad. The period shows a growth of trade in each of the four countries. High water mark was reached in 1900, the total British trade for that year approximating closely to the enormous total of £900,000,000 sterling, that of Germany, next highest, being some £300,000,000 less.

There is much more difficulty than the ordinary commercial reader imagines in arriving at fair figures in these international comparisons since no two countries make their tables on precisely the same principles. Our Customs' authorities take the figures from declarations filled in by "interested parties;" the United States value their goods at the place of departure and not at the place of arrival, while the Germans in 1897 by a simple change of system added about £3,000,000 sterling to the book value of their goods, which increase was "not in any sense an expansion of commerce."

Turning to import trade the superiority of that of the United Kingdom is evident at a glance as is also its "unparalleled advance" during recent years. Our total for 1900 was £460 millions. Passing on to consider the export of articles of merchandise which are of home production, Mr. Warren shows that since 1900 we have been surpassed for the first time in history, and that by the United States. For one brief year, indeed, 1898, the United States had shot ahead of us before only, however, to fall behind again the following year. The table showing this result is interesting from the plainness with which it indicates that the success of one nation need not necessarily be purchased at the expense of another. France at the beginning of the quarter century covered by the table had an export trade in home manufactures of some £140 millions. At the end of that time, and after very slight fluctuation indeed her total was about £150,000,000, while those of Great Britain, the United States and Germany had risen enormously.

Mr. Warren proceeds at once to show, however, that this table so far as England is concerned is misleading inasmuch as in it there is no account taken of our enormous "invisible" exports. This is what he says:—"The value of England's invisible exports is enormous, and the apparent excess of imports over exports is accounted for by the peculiar position of commercial England, and is due to the profitable nature of its business. England is the world's carrier and banker, and has an enormous amount of capital invested abroad. Its shipping, banking, commissions, investments, etc., yield immense profits which have to be paid in goods; it is this which brings about the preponderance of the imports of merchandise." So too with our shipping, even with some that is not under our own flag, and is yet owned by British merchants.

Incidentally, Mr. Warren notes a fact often overlooked by critics unacquainted with the teaching of practical life. It may be as well to mention, he says, that an export trade of a high aggregate value is by no means synonymous with a very prosperous condition of national industry. Stagnation at home is frequently accompanied by feverish activity abroad. Over-production sometimes necessitates ruinous sacrifices. We have seen such cases, some quite recently. The great point to settle therefore with regard to export trade is not so much its bulk or even its money value, but whether or no it is profitable. "There is little doubt," says our author, "that England's export trade is not only a big one but a profitable one also." We have no big foreign debts to swallow up our profits. What we make goes into our own pockets and helps to swell the already considerable amount of capital held at the disposal of any borrower with sufficient security who may wish to use it.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease it sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

GROWING IMPATIENCE IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 24th June.

Seven Professors in the Imperial University have memorialised the Foreign Office on the importance of speedily settling the Manchurian problem.

They allege that the modern complications in the field of Foreign Affairs are due chiefly to failure to utilise occasions as they have arisen.

They cite first the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, when Japan failed to ask for a guarantee against future alienation.

Secondly, the German seizure of Kiaochou, which might have been averted by a timely protest on the part of Japan.

Thirdly, the neglect to include Russia's Manchurian forces in the arrangement for the military evacuation of North China.

They allege that Japan's armaments are probably stronger than Russia's immediately available forces, but the inferiority is only temporary.

They insist on the necessity of separating the negotiations as to the Manchurian from those as to the Corean problem, and declare that considering the perpetual nature of Russia's aggression, her tenure of Manchuria will certainly be followed by enterprises against Corea, which will surely be the preface to a further advance southward.—*Special telegram.*

25th June.

Public impatience is growing daily in Japan with reference to the Manchurian question. The soberest journals are advocating resolute steps to terminate the harassing suspense which checks all peaceful development. They declare that the nation will be a unit to support the Ministry

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in strong measures, the sole responsibility for which will rest with Russia.

A council of all the leading statesmen has been held at the Palace with the result, it is rumoured, that the Government will address a protest direct to St. Petersburg; but the best information denies that any such resolve has yet been taken, and attributes to the Government the intention of awaiting the outcome of the negotiations at Peking. If they are injurious to the interests or rights of Japan, the Ministry will not shrink from the necessary measures.

The gravity of the situation is fully recognised in official circles, but it is believed that rumour exaggerates the weakness of the Chinese Government. —*Special telegram.*

THE STATE OF THE QUESTION IN PEKING.

Peking, 24th June.

I learn from a most reliable source that the settlement of the Manchurian Convention between Russia and China is proceeding with unexpected rapidity and calmness. The new agreement, containing four articles, proposed by the Russian Minister Mr. Lessar, has already been sent to St. Petersburg with Prince Ching's concurrence, and if the Russian Government makes no objection, it will be promptly signed.

It is not definitely ascertained how far the four articles of the new agreement concur with the former agreement. The English and Japanese Ministers seem to be quite in the dark as to them, as Prince Ching, who used to consult with them when Russia was urging him to agree to the former seven articles, has suddenly changed his attitude towards them since his sick leave, and has given them no information as to the progress of the negotiations, which he has kept quite secret.

It is certain that Prince Ching grows day by day more disposed toward Russia, for the following reasons:—

First, he has been persuaded that he cannot rely on the Japanese Government, notwithstanding the steady assurances of Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, while the Prince was between the devil and the deep sea, with Russia urging him on the one hand and Japan on the other, fostering his irresoluteness.

Secondly, Russia has at last made Prince Ching recognise that it will be better for him to rely upon Russia than upon England and Japan, through the assistance of H. H. Yong Sha, the Imperial Princess with the greatest influence at Court, whose goodwill Russia has succeeded in securing.

Thirdly, it is stated that Prince Ching himself has received substantial favours from Russia.

Russia, availing herself of the present opportunity, is hurrying on the construction of a railway from Liaoyang to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu. The compradore of the Russo-Chinese Bank is reported to have taken the contract for the work, and is now enlisting coolies at Tientsin so that the work may be proceeded with at once.—*Our correspondent.*

OFFICIAL DENIALS IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 24th June.

There is no foundation for the rumoured convention between General Kuropatkin and Japan.

The alleged secret treaty of four articles between Russia and China is discredited in official circles in Tokio. —*Special telegram.*

THE PARLOUS STATE OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC COMBINE.

London viâ Bombay, 24th June.

The Cunard Co. has withdrawn from the pooling agreement with Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Shipping Trust, as the demands of the Cunard Co. are ignored, and the supply of vessels exceeds the demand.

There is acute disappointment generally in England and America at the operations of the Trust, and the shares are falling enormously.—*Reuter.*

THE REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

London viâ Bombay, 24th June.

The British, French, Dutch, United States, and Turkish Ministers have left Belgrade. The Austrian and Russian are the only two Ministers left to attend the ceremonies on King Peter's arrival.—*Reuter.*

25th June.

King Peter Karageorgeovitch has had an enthusiastic reception at Belgrade. He attended mass at the Cathedral.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers were at the station to meet him. His demeanour was grave and nervous throughout the ceremonies.

The Premier presented the leaders in the recent murders, including the chief conspirator, Machin, whom the King received in silence.—*Reuter.*

THE MOAT FARM MURDER.

London viâ Bombay, 24th June.

Dougal has been sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Holland at Moat Farm, Essex.—*Reuter.*

AN ALLEGED FAILURE OF JUSTICE.

London, 24th June.

The seven officers accused in the Capetown ragging case have been acquitted by the Court Martial.

The newspapers have received the acquittal with surprise and disapprobation, bordering on indignation. They declare that only in a strained legal sense can it be said that the conduct of the defendants was not unbecoming to officers and gentlemen.

The evidence, they say, emphasises the necessity for rigorous suppression of ragging.—*Exclusive service.*

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

London viâ Bombay, 24th June.

A number of educated men are with the Mullah, including former interpreters in the British Navy, who are well acquainted with our methods.

The Mullah has a regular Intelligence system connected with Djibutil and other ports.

His force includes 1,500 riflemen and a mob of spearmen. Ours will be about 6,000 of all arms; but experts maintain that owing to the transport problem, the mere pouring of troops into the country will only increase our difficulties, and they advocate the later South African tactics of small light columns.—*Reuter.*

25th June.

General Manning telegraphs that he arrived at Bohotle on the 26th *(sic)*, leaving an adequate garrison at Damot.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE BANK NOTES IN COREA.

Tokio, 25th June.

The Japanese Minister at Seoul has informed the Corean Government that unless it takes effective steps to check the illegal agitation against Japanese bank notes, he will himself take suitable action, and will also hold Corea responsible for the loss resulting from their circulation being interfered with.—*Special telegram.*

HOW THE WAR PREPARATIONS ARE GOING ON.

London, 25th June.

The Berlin newspapers give prominence to the reports in the Russian Press of the movement of a large body of Russian troops to the East, ostensibly for the purpose of testing the transport facilities afforded by the trans-Siberian Railway.—*Exclusive service.*

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.

London, 25th June.

After a very stormy discussion, the French Chamber has passed the Bill prohibiting any member of a dissolved religious society from teaching, unless

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he can prove that he has entirely severed his connection with the society.—*Exclusive service.*

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

IN GERMANY.

London viâ Bombay, 25th June.

The German Emperor has arrived at Kiel, and has invited the Admiral and the commanders of the American Squadron now there to lunch with him.—*Reuter.*

IN THE UNITED STATES.

London viâ Bombay, 25th June.

President Roosevelt has sent General Corbin to meet Sir Thomas Lipton at the entrance to New York Bay, and has invited Sir Thomas to luncheon at the White House at Washington.—*Reuter.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE BUDGET.

London viâ Bombay, 25th June.

The Finance Bill has passed its third reading.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 22nd June.

H. M. the Emperor on Saturday attended in Hamburg the unveiling of a monument to Emperor Wilhelm I. and the opening of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Harbour (the new harbour on Kuhwarder). At the banquet given to him by the City in the splendid rooms of the City Hall, the Emperor returned thanks for the overwhelming reception given to him by the population. He then spoke of the great future which was to be expected for Germany. As Hamburg was endeavouring to be the first in the world in all matters relating to shipping, the Emperor said, so the whole German Empire was endeavouring to be the first on the road of enlightenment and practical Christianity. That would prove a blessing to the whole world and render Germany a true conservator of peace, from whom the other countries would not withhold their admiration.

Yesterday H. M. the Emperor witnessed the Hamburg Derby, this being the first time that he has visited the Hamburg racecourse. An Austrian horse was the winner of the Derby.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy has come to an end through the resignations handed in by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Giolitti, and the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Bettolo, who assumed office only three months ago.

The following dispatch is from the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

Canton, 19th June

H.E. Tsên Chun-hsuen, the new Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi Provinces, arrived from Whampoa at half-past five o'clock this morning by the Chinese Imperial Government's gunboat Kwonghang. His Excellency landed at six o'clock. He has been staying at Whampoa with a retinue of gunboats since Tuesday last, and has been busily engaged inspecting the Naval Yard and the Bogue and other forts, and giving instructions to the various commanders, with whom he has left several of his best-informed men in order that they may furnish advice on military and naval affairs.

The following are from the "Kobe Herald":—

Seoul, 15th June.

It is understood that the Corean authorities have secretly sanctioned an agreement regarding the lease of Ryong-an to the Russians, and this explains the absence of a reply from the Russian Minister to a note sent him from the Corean Government on the Ryong-an affair under date of the 28th ult.—"Jiji."

A dynamite bomb was exploded in a room in the Kanjo Hospital, where Ye Yong-yik was under medical treatment. A portion of the building was damaged; but nobody was injured. Ye Yong-yik also escaped unhurt. He left the hospital after the outrage, preferring to receive further medical attendance in his own house. The man who committed the outrage is still at large. The affair is generally believed to have political significance.—"Mainichi."

Peking, 16th June.

The Russian Minister to Peking has forwarded a draft of five additional clauses to the Manchuria Secret Treaty proposed by the Acting Minister during his absence. The gist of the additional clauses is as follows:—

1.—Mongolia to be included in the scope of the Secret Treaty.

2.—Troops in Mongolia to be drilled by Russian officers.

3.—Mines in Mongolia to be worked by Russian capitalists for a period of 35 years.

4.—Manchuria and Mongolia to be closed to the trade of the world.

5.—The collection of taxes to be attended to by Russia and China conjointly.

It is reported that Prince Ching is at his wits' end regarding the negotiations with M. Lessar, and that there is no knowing how the Manchuria affair may turn out. The Chinese Government and Prince Ching are perplexed as to the real attitude of the Japanese Government. Viceroy Chang is strongly opposed to the Manchurian Secret Treaty and is reported to be disgusted with the mere verbal measures, which have satisfied Japan of late.—"Mainichi."

London, 16th June.

The Skupshtina (Servian Parliament) have unanimously elected Karageorgeovitch as King, and have also granted an amnesty to the murderers of the late King and Queen.

A deputation is proceeding to Geneva with the object of formally offering the throne to Peter Karageorgeovitch, who is understood to have accepted the position, though at the same time he objects to the ringleader (in the recent assassination) holding the portfolio of Public Works in the new ministry.

The King has promised the people full liberties.

A debate took place last night in the House of Commons, as to the new fiscal policy advocated by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Goschen attacked the proposals. Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Devonshire recognised the necessity of an impartial investigation of the existing system as being requisite in order that it may be strengthened and consolidated. The general tenour of the debate established the advisability of unfettered discussion.—"Mainichi."

17th June.

Their Majesties the Czar of Russia and the King of Italy have telegraphed their congratulations to King Peter the First of Servia.

The Servian Government have granted immunity to all who participated in the recent coup d'état.

A religious service has been celebrated in the Cathedral at Belgrade. The Archbishop publicly thanked the Army for the service they had rendered their countrymen (in ridding the land of King Alexander and Queen Draga).—"Mainichi."

The R. M. S. Empress of China arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday the 23rd inst. at 6.30 p.m.

The R. M. S. Tartar arrived at Yokohama yesterday at 9.30 a.m., was to leave at 6 p.m., and is due at Kobe to-morrow at 6 a.m.

The German cruiser Seeadler arrived here from Tsingtao yesterday.

The N. P. S. Olympia sailed from Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon, and is due at Woosung on Saturday evening.

The passengers by the P. M. S. Korea, which left this on the 17th ult., have had to submit to fourteen days' quarantine at San Francisco.

We are asked to state that Commander Vaughan Lewes, D. S. O., arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday in the C. N. S. Chinkiang, and is staying at the Astor House.

Bishop David Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church is expected here immediately, and it is hoped that he will be able to preach at Union Church on Sunday next the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, leaves home on the 24th of July next to relieve Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., as Second-in-Command on this Station.

The local agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha inform us that they have received a telegram from the head office to the effect that the Kaga Maru, being released from quarantine earlier than expected, will call at Shanghai on the 19th July as per schedule on her outward trip from Hongkong for Seattle.

Last evening Dr. Gilbert Reid gave his twenty-ninth and last lecture in mandarin at the Polytechnic on "Comparative Governments," his special them being a general comparison. An intelligent audience crowded the room, and many expressed regrets that the lectures had come to a close.

Mr. John de Rijke, the well-known Dutch engineer, who has been so many years in the service of the Japanese Government, and who has twice made exhaustive reports on the Woosung Bar and the mouth of the Huangpu, arrived here yesterday by the Annam from Japan. He is retiring finally from the Far East, and leaves for Dalny on Sunday to proceed home by the Siberian Railway.

Very general regret will be felt at the news of the death of Mrs. A. E. Knights, an old and very well-known resident of Shanghai. Mrs. Knights came here originally more than thirty years ago as the wife of Captain Paul of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., and it was after Captain Paul's death that she married Captain A. E. Knights, of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. Mrs. Knights, who was a New York lady, has left one daughter, Mrs. P. de Hees, of Hankow, with whom and with Captain Knights great sympathy is felt in their loss.

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A POSSIBLE fire in the heart of the Settlement was averted on Tuesday evening by the prompt action of a foreigner, who passing Messrs. Kuhn and Komor's premises in Nanking Road noticed that the kerosene lamp always left burning at night had become ignited and was blazing dangerously. Not being able to get other help sufficiently promptly the foreigner broke into the store and carried the lamp into the street.

IN the Tournament for the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Single Challenge Cup, the following matches have now been decided on the Country Club Courts. Mr. C. Biron won from Dr. Hanwell by the score of 6—3, 4—6, 6—0, and Mr. E. Buxton-Forman was successful over Mr. Wm. P. Lambe by winning two sets straight 6—0, 6—3. To-morrow Mr. C. Stewart is matched to play Mr. R. Fearon and Mr. Biron plays Mr. Mackay.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Wednesday and yesterday evenings between the Shanghai Recreation Club and the S. M. Police, on the Recreation Club ground. The Club batted on Wednesday evening and knocked up a total of 126 for 2 wickets, Turnbull making 55 not out, S. M. Wallace 40, and Russell 15. The innings was then declared closed. Yesterday evening the Police batted, and were all dismissed for 91, Robinson making 22 and Kingston 19. The Recreation Club thus won by 35 runs and 8 wickets.

THE P. and O. S. Ballaarat, which arrived at Woosung from Hongkong with the English mails on Tuesday afternoon, has been placed in quarantine, and will not come up the river before her departure. Two suspicious cases were removed and quarantined after the medical inspection of the health officer, and the whole of the cargo will have to be disinfected before it is landed. No passengers were brought, all for Shanghai and onwards being left at Hongkong for the next steamer.

How a warship may be delayed on her homeward voyage is being abundantly proved by the progress to England of H.M.S. Pique. When she left Shanghai last January the Pique had orders to proceed straight home, and her officers expected to be with their friends by the spring. After being delayed at Hongkong for several weeks she journeyed, by slow stages, to Singapore and, during her stay there, made several visits to places not often called at by bigger ships than gunboats. Upon the arrival at Singapore of H.M.S. Thetis the Pique left for Colombo, and the last news of her is that she left that port in the middle of May to assist in salvage operations on the steamship Umona which was wrecked on the Suddina Atoll, Maldive Islands, on the 15th of May.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 20th inst.—The murderer of the reformer at Hongkong in January 1901 has been hanged.—Sanitary Board officers in Hongkong are made liable to all sorts of penalties, including instant dismissal, if they are found guilty of furnishing any information to the Press.—There seems little doubt that plague is on the wane in Hongkong.—The Shell liner Conch, from Colombo to Madras, was totally wrecked off Galle on the 3rd inst. No lives were lost. She had 3,000 tons of oil in bulk on board.—The steamer Amra arrived at Colombo on the 3rd inst. with the passengers and emigrants from the steamer Umona, stranded on the Maldives.

THE "Investors' Review" of the 9th ult. says:—

A big petroleum prospectus may be expected shortly, the issue being made simultaneously in London and New York. The concern will seek fame and fortune under the title of the International Petroleum Company, and will possess a share capital of about £2,000,000, divided equally into 7 per cent. preference and ordinary shares of £1 each. Several dividend-paying oil properties in Indiana and Ohio are to be combined, and a large proportion of the share capital of the best Texas companies will be acquired, together with the whole of the share capital of the Société Française des Pétroles du Sze-Chuen, which, through the Chinese Company Pas Fou has obtained from the Imperial Chinese Government the right to work the petroleum fields of the province of Szechuan, situated in the Yangtze Valley. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the Steel Trust president, is said to be interested, and will be represented on the board.

"THE ENGLISHMAN" of the 21st ult. says that it now turns out that there is a definite plan of campaign in Somaliland after all. By some means or other the Government has induced the Abyssinians to undertake the chase of the Mullah, while the British troops remain on the defensive at Bohotle with an outpost, if possible, at Galadi. It must be said that there is nothing very stirring or glorious in such a policy. At the same time it is dictated by sound common sense. The campaign of the Mullah has never struck the imagination of the nation. Few people have realised the ultimate advantage to be gained by chasing Somali fanatics over country which is under the control of another Power. If the Mullah is really a menace to civilisation, he is as much a menace to them as to us. This was probably the thought running through Mr. Balfour's mind the other day when he complained that the Italians had not helped as much as they might have done. For these reasons it is highly probable that the country at large will not disapprove of the policy outlined by Mr. Brodrick.

THE following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

Various opinions are held by the New York police as to the identity of the man Rosseau, who was arrested in connection with the attempt to blow up the s.s. Umbria. Some think he is really Jean Rosso, the suspected manufacturer of the Haymarket bombs and those thrown in the French Chamber of Deputies. Inspector McClusky thinks that the man had no confederates, and that he was not actuated by motives of revenge against the Cunard Line, with which he had never been connected. The inspector further asserts that there is a serious scheme behind the outrage, as to the nature of which he is silent. He says he is sure that the dynamite used was purchased in New York.

The wires from the United States, remarks a home contemporary, would make it appear that Great Britain is accepting a silver bond for the amount of the indemnity. This is not the case. The British Government adheres to the opinion that the indemnity is a gold debt, and is unlikely to alter this opinion unless all the Powers agree to accept taels at any price instead of gold. The Government, however, has agreed to accept payment of the amount in taels which is represented by the exchange at the time of the Protocol. But this sum, or rather its sterling equivalent, is placed to account, and the difference representing the tael at its value in gold and the value (3s.) fixed in the Protocol is carried forward for adjustment later on.

WE have received Indian newspapers with dates to the 30th ult.—The High Court of Calcutta has ordered the arrest of Henry Martin, manager of the Sangramgai Colliery, Raneegunge, for the alleged murder of a man last December. The Sessions Judge had acquitted Martin, but the Bengal Government appealed on the score of miscarriage of justice—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have decided to send representatives to the Commercial Congress to be held in Montreal in August next—A special cable to the "Pioneer" states that Lord Tennyson in opening the Commonwealth Parliament stated that the Ministers favoured the principle of preferential trade within the Empire, but urgent dometic questions prevented the immediate consideration of the subject—In the excessive heat in Calcutta, where the phenomenal register of 107 degrees for two days was experienced last month, many cases of prostration and two deaths of Europeans from apoplexy occurred.—Indian coolie labour is being exported to the Fiji Islands.

THE Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha courteously sends us the following information in regard to the quarantine of the Company's Trans-Pacific liner Kaga Maru, received from the head office of the Company:—"Owing to a suspected case on board the Kaga Maru on her arrival at Yokohama on the 15th inst. from Seattle, she was ordered to temporarily anchor for 48 hours, pending the result of the examination of the case. On the 17th, the case having been assured to be a pest the ship was shifted to the Nagahama Quarantine Station for disinfection of passengers, crew, cargo and ship. All the passengers are to be released after 10 days, commencing from the date of their removal to the station, and everything is being done for their comfort. All her cargo is to be landed there, which will take about a week, and after the disinfection will be forwarded to their destinations. The ship is subject to 10 days' quarantine after the completion of the disinfection. Thus having to be detained at Yokohama about a fortnight she will not call at Shanghai on her trip to Hongkong and vice versâ."

YESTERDAY'S "Echo de Chine" contains the minutes of the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 4th inst., at which two important questions were considered. One was the question of the registration and licensing of cargo-boats and sampans. A letter was read from the Commissioner of Customs, enclosing a memorandum from the Acting Harbour-Master, proposing, with the view of the better maintenance of law and order afloat off the Foreign Settlement, that the Customs, instead of the two Councils, should undertake this registration and licensing, and should pay to the Councils "every two months a specified sum equal to what they estimate they would have collected during that period." The International Council agreed to this; the French Council appreciates the advantage of having the sampans looked after and registered by the Customs, but must continue its licensing system and collect the fees in consequence of the necessity for keeping a strict surveillance at its jetties and along the wharves.

The second question was the maintenance of the Quarantine Station at Changpaosha. The steamer companies having refused to contribute any longer to this, the cost is defrayed by a contribution of Tls. 1,000 a month from the Taotai, with Tls. 750 a month from the International Council and Tls. 250 a month from the French Council. The International Council wants the Station run more economically; the French Council merely pays its monthly cheque from the 31st of October last.

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We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe to the 20th, and Nagasaki the 22nd inst.—The Russians have been seizing the native-owned rafts brought down the Yalu on the ground that all the forests on the Yalu have been leased by Russia.—Mr. J. Protassieff, a Financial Secretary at Port Arthur, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, nominally under Sir Robert Hart, at Dalny, where the Custom-house is to be opened on the 1st of July.—The new pier for big ships at Kelung has been opened for service—Mr. Perrott Foreshaw who has lived in Japan since 1888, died at Tokio on the 17th.—A notoriously pro-Russian Taotai, Yang Lai-chao, is to replace the present Taotai at Mukden.—The Kaga Maru is quarantined for ten days at Yokohama with her passengers, a case of plague having been discovered on board.—The R M.S. Empress of Japan made a very pleasant trip of a little over 12 days from Yokohama to Vancouver.—The Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that the rafts seized on the Yalu belonging to Coreans shall be returned.—Sir Thomas Lipton's flotilla sailed from the Clyde for Sandy Hook on the 28th of May.—The Yamashina Marine Works have contracted to refloat the Gaisen Maru, wrecked near Vladivostock, for 30,000 yen.—The steamers Heathdene and Siam have sailed for San Francisco each with 4,000 tons of Karati coal.

Who would be really healthy and happy must away post haste to Wörishofen, a delightful little city on the high Bavarian plateau and the home of the Kneipp hydropathic cure. From an entertaining pamphlet with which we have been favoured, we gather that the choice of treatment is sufficiently varied to suit the most fastidious, but the great feature of the Wörishofen cure is that of getting into one's clothes after a bath without the customary preliminary of drying d own. It was Dr. Kneipp's great discovery—more important than that white bread and castor-oil are equally deadly—that this laborious practice of towelling, extolled by misguided medicoes, is not only unnecessary—and therefore waste of time—but unwholesome. The pamphlet with the full scientific explanation is to be had free by post from Mr. Hartmann of Wörishofen, and we can only emphasise here the one irrefutable argument of its propounder that the scorner should try the process and be convinced. This discovery is not the only one of Dr. Kneipp's time-savers. In an age of hurry he foresaw that even cures must be speedy and he therefore introduced the "lightning douse and half-bath," which seems to be remarkably cheap at 2½d. a time. For the more leisurely patients there is a wide range of luxuries from "a warm footbath with ashes and salt" (not sackcloth), to the seductive "hipbath with a decoction of hay flowers, oat-straws, pine-needles, and marestails." (The two delicacies last mentioned appear to be variants on "pins and needles," succeeding "a walk in water in a bath," and maresnests.) There are other decoctions recommended as compensation for a restriction on those more familiar kinds known generally as stimulants and comprising tea, coffee and their masculine equivalents. These novelties of diet account for flourishing institutions like the "milk and eating house," and the "honey-wine room," not to mention a vegetarian restaurant. It is good news to owners of slender purses that "one can live here according to one's means;" sportsmen, antiquaries and pedestrians have their fads and fancies carefully attended to, and even cyclists are tolerated if they take care to provide themselves with a riding ticket from the burgomaster. Dr. Kneipp had, needless to say, his own particular ideas on the origin of disease. Before he died he drew up a code for combatting it in every form likely to attack mankind. His disciples practise it still.

Commenting editorially on the article on the proper spelling of Peking, which will be found on another page, the Washington "Evening Star" says:—

Although it is somewhat embarrassing to form new habits of spelling from time to time to keep abreast of the orthographic fashions, there is reason to rejoice over the recent decision of the governmental board on geographic names regarding the pelling of the name of the capital of China. As will be noted from an article in to-day's news columns, henceforth this word is to be spelled "Peking," the final "g," which was officially cut off by a decision of the board in 1897, having been restored to its historic and honoured-of-scholars position, to use a celestial expression. The proofs piled up before the board that the "g" belongs on the name appear to have been overwhelming. It is unfortunate that they were not adduced or heeded before the vote of 1897 removed the "g," so that there need not have been this hiatus of six years of curtailed "Pekin." Save for perhaps one instance of an obstinate sinologue who refused to permit the proof-readers at the government printing office to follow the "style" of the board on geographic names in publishing his official reports, the government documents relating to China which have appeared throughout this period, including all concerning the great Boxer outbreak, are g-less. However, there is consolation in the fact that the average reader of intelligence will be able in the future, in looking over old government reports—if any ever do—to read "Peking" for "Pekin," and to accept calmly the sudden return to the "g." Perhaps this year's war for the restoration of the "g" to its own will have been profitable in demonstrating that not even a government board can lightly dispose of the claims of terminal letters, and it may have its influence in the future in making for more assurance in the geographic and orthographic promulgations of the government. "Peking" for ever!

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

18th June.

Schools Foundation Day.

The 15th of June is always a red letter day in the Chefoo C. I. M. Schools, and this year "foundation day" has proved no exception to the rule but, on the contrary a most successful and happy commemoration—children and adults, in spite of the threatening clouds, seemed to have given themselves up to a full day of bright and innocent enjoyment. At 8 a.m., three boats' crews were in readiness for a start, and at the firing of the gun were off. One could not help wishing success to the plucky crew of girls who, being offered a few yards start by the boys refused to confess themselves as the weaker sex, and so started neck to neck with their opponents, and came in only about four lengths behind the 1st crew who had just before beaten the 2nd crew of boys by one length. The three crews were composed as follows:—

Boat race, 8 a.m., 1st Crew.
Stroke—H. L. Robinson.
A. Parry.
E. E. Darault.
M. Tonkin.
Cox—R. W. Scott.
2nd Crew.
Eric Clarke.
R. Parry.
H. B. Taylor.
Stroke—W. McKim.
Cox—E. Williams.
Girls' Crew.
J. Hartwell.
E. Reid.
V. Adamson.
Stroke—L. Parry.
Cox—Miss Baller.

Then followed the cricket match, Boys v. Compound:—

Boys.		Compound.	
Taylor, stumped	13	Hayward, b. Tonkin	0
McKim, c. Lindsay	8	Baller, b. Parry	4
Tonkin, stumped	1	Murray, c. McKim	26
Robinson, c. Murray	0	Lindsay, c. Hayes	1
Stooke, b. McOwan	7	McLaren, run out	15
Darault, stumped	0	McOwan, b. Robinson	15
Clarke, stumped	0	Stooke, b. Tonkin	2
Grant, not out	0	Tomalin, stumped	9
Hayes, c. McOwan	2	Bird, b. Tonkin	3
Parry, l. hit wicket	0	Aty, b. Tonkin	1
Parry, C. b. McOwan	2	Hogg, not out	2
	33		78
Byes	2	Byes	4
Total	35	Total	82

The memorial service was held from 11 30 to 12.30.

After prayer by the Rev. F. W. Baller, and reading of Psalms 127, 132, by the Rev. E. Tomalin, and two hymns, the Rev. D. Hoste delivered an address on the opening words of Deut: viii. 2. "Thou shalt remember all the way the Lord thy God hath led thee." He referred to the starting of the school by Mr. Hudson Taylor, on a very small scale, in order to provide education for some 3 or 4 children of C.I.M. missionaries. In this respect the school differed from those institutions which are set on foot from their commencement, with ample provision of funds, premises, and personnel for carrying on a school of a certain definite size and character. There were no special funds available, but in answer to prayer these had been provided, and by hard work the size and scope of the schools had grown to their present development. Such a retrospect, whilst affording encouragement and hope for the future, also excited a sense of responsibility on the part of those now carrying on the work to see to maintain the tradition of practical faith in God and devotion to duty of the past. The sense of shortcoming might well give rise to humiliation, and an earnest desire to do what in them lay for the welfare of the schools. It was said by some that work conducted on the lines of faith in God was unbusinesslike and impracticable; and it must be their aim to refute this misstatement not by argument, but by action.

Tea was served to all at 3.30 o'clock under the trees, and the afternoon was filled with tennis matches between the boys' and girls' schools. The results were as follows:—

Girls—Mabel Adamson.
D. Ferguson
Boys—E. E. Davault.
H. Robinson.
Boys won—6-2, 1-6, 6-4.
Girls—E. Cranston.
M. Pruen.
Boys—W. McKim.
E. Clarke.
Girls won—4-6, 7-5, 6-2.

The play was watched with much interest by a number of visitors from the terrace. It was intended that the evening concert should have been held in the boys' quadrangle, and indeed a commencement had been made when a retreat was forced by heavy rain to the large schoolroom. Here a most delightful evening was passed under the chairmanship of Mr. Hayward, of Shanghai. It need hardly be said how immensely appreciated were the pianoforte solos and accompaniments rendered by Miss Norris on this the first appearance since her return to Chefoo. In fact Miss Norris's musical skill and execution may be said to have been the foundation of the success of the evening. In solos she was brilliant, in accompaniments exquisitetly sympathetic. When the piano blended with Mr. McOwan's violin

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and Mr. Murray's cello one felt that they had about the best of everything instrumental. If the boys excelled at boat racing, they certainly had to take a back seat when it was a question of singing. As the chairman reminded them in this art the girls might challenge them safely. The girl's action songs, which fairly took the house by storm, were perfectly rendered, every word being distinct, and "twinkle star" will long be remembered. Mrs. Alty and the Misses Fishe and Begg each gave a vocal solo and Mr. McLaren one of the recitations for which he is justly famous. Miss Baller, who was introduced as "an old school girl and now a valued teacher," delighted the audience with her brilliant pianoforte solo while Mr. McOwan, designated by the chairman as "our versatile musical genius," once more demonstrated what can be got out of a violin when touched by a master hand. These remarks apply equally to Mr. Murray in his "cello solo."

The evening closed with "the national anthem" and a thunderstorm.

HSIANFU, SHENSI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

9th May.

Calm.

Since writing last I have had no news from Kansu. Everything seems very quiet now, but that is often the case before a storm.

The Beggars' Holiday.

Some little time ago we nearly had trouble. Our city is divided into two hsien, each under a mandarin. One of these ordered all beggars to cease their operations in his hsien, but promised that if they attended at a place in the other hsien on a certain day they should get some money. The day came and with it a great congregation of beggars, who afterwards refused to disperse until the soldiery were called out. Ever since there has been bad feeling between the mandarins of the two hsien, and I learn that the propounder of the scheme has been punished. I believe his idea was good, but he managed it badly.

Rain and the Crops.

We have had much rain lately, so that the people are afraid it will spoil the crops, which up to the present look very fine.

ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11th June.

Jihchao, one of the counties of the Ichoufu prefecture, has been the theatre of the

Latest Trouble in Southern Shantung.

This trouble which in the hands of Dame Rumour assumed alarming proportions grew out of the dastardly treatment of a German priest, whose beard and eyebrows were pulled out by persecutors. This was over four years ago. One of the ringleaders in that affair, a man named Li escaped to Manchuria returning only recently. On his coming back immediate effort was made to capture him. To accomplish this a band of eleven soldiers went out disguised as beggars, and at a certain market surrounded their man. As they were about to lead him away, an alarm was raised and the villagers rallied to the help of their neighbour. They gave fight, killing three of the soldiers and capturing five more. These were taken off and the tendon of Achilles of each was cut, thus maiming them for life. When this was reported to our prefect, he telegraphed the Governor for troops, and went himself to see if he could not relieve the situation. Soldiers came, two or three thousand of them, but by this time the leaders in the outbreak, including the said Li, escaped to the north. However, the soldiers had come for blood, and blood they must shed. Accordingly they fought the villagers and killed inoffensive people to the number of some tens or hundreds (reports vary), including women and children.

The region has now quieted down. But it is quite probable that sooner or later there will be another outbreak, for the man who caused the whole commotion is an influential fellow and so long as he remains at large there will be the possibility of future conflicts between soldiers and citizens.

Death of Mrs. Chalfant.

News has just come of the death in California of Mrs. Wm. P. Chalfant, who with her husband lived in Ichoufu till three years ago. Death resulted from tuberculosis of the lungs. Mrs. Chalfant had a wide circle of friends in China to whom her death will come as a sad blow.

T'AIK'ANGHSIEN, HONAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th May.

Wild Rumours.

I have just heard from K'aifengfu that the man in the street there is talking of fighting near Peking. Some say the Japs are fighting the Russians and getting the worst of it while others say it is the Boxers and Catholics.

Enlightening the People.

Here our peace is quite undisturbed except that I hear that in several places the Chino-Japanese war is being fought over again on the theatrical platforms where Japan gets very much beaten, greatly to the delight of the audience who believe they are being favoured with a true representation of what took place. In course of conversation the other day the mandarin here said he was about to take steps to stop this play as it could be doing no good but rather tended to rouse the bad blood in the populace.

The "Hsiao Hsio T'ang"

did not "catch on" very well and does not seem to be creating much sensation—I understand that in spite of the open competitive examination only those who were really wanted secured the studentships. The teacher (or professor) is a young mam from Kiangsu, from all accounts a clever man so far as Chinese scholarship is concerned, but of his ability to teach Western learning there is perfect silence.

A Temple Burnt.

A few days ago a temple not far from the city was destroyed by fire which was caused by some careless worshipper.

Frightened to Death.

The day before yesterday four little girls were playing outside the city wall when one of them about 12 years old called out that she saw a "shan mao," Mountain Elf. The two youngest fell down with fright one dying at once and the other dying after lying 24 hours unconscious.

It is six or seven years since the wheat crops gave such a good prospect as they are doing now and the farmers are looking forward to

A Full Harvest

only with fear and trembling lest their hopes should not be realised.

The Attitude of the People.

Our evangelist who is always travelling round preaching, reports that the attitude of the people in the city has suddenly changed from indifference to interest in the Gospel. He is surrounded by a crowd all the while he is on the street, who urge him to continue preaching. Two of the biggest scamps in the town who were Boxer leaders in 1900 want to know if the Gospel is for them.

TSAOSHIH, HUPEH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

9th June.

An Awkward Question.

At a recent prefectural examination held in Anloufu, the following question was set:—"When the teachings of the philosopher, Nièh, that all should love one another gained the adherence of the people, then soldiers refused to go to war. Now the teaching of the State Churches of Western Europe is somewhat similar to that of Nièh, but when their armies and navies receive the command to go to war, they eagerly contend to be first in the battle, which same results in slaughter of the enemy. Why is this?" The sneer is plain, and places Christianity below a despised heretical sect of old China; the unpleasant thing, however, is the painful truth of it. The writer must have been a spectator of the advance on Peking, I think.

A New Occupation for Foreigners.

To turn to another subject. I had occasion recently to visit the Tienmenhsien yamên, to attend the magistrate's son; I found the city and yamên much excited over the presence of a foreignor there. He was a German and for some five days had called twice a day at the yamên. He had been sent for by a Chinaman who was owed some 5,000 taels by another; a commission was promised this German if he could obtain the payment. His behaviour was very unceremonious, forcing his way into the magistrate's private study on one occasion. Finally the magistrate sent to the Taotai and I hear that the man has left. A month previously an American, son of a late American Consul, was there on the same errand. His case was referred to the Taotai, but the American failed to appear, and a return dispatch stated that he had disappeared from Hankow for some time. In the spring two Americans went to Ch'ienchianghsien also to secure payment of debts by Chinese debtors; the business of debt-collector seems a paying one, but may lead to foreigners receiving rough handling some time or other.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd May.

Mr. Chamberlain's New Move.

Politically we have had an interesting week. The Corn Tax repeal, the London Education Bill, and the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill have all been prominently before the public; and moreover Lord Rosebery has returned from the Continent and shown a disposition once more to enter the political arena. But the one subject which overshadows all others in the world of politics is the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham last Friday—a speech in which he revived his temporarily abandoned scheme of an Imperial Customs Union. It is very generally believed on both sides of the House of Commons that this is a deep-laid scheme of Mr. Chamberlain's to supply a party cry for an early general election, and to force himself to the front. Personally I am not inclined to believe that this is an accurate view of the Colonial Secretary's object. That he is ambitious no one can deny; but I believe he cares less for position than for power, and will be quite content to allow

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Mr. Balfour to retain the Premiership so long as he can himself retain the real power as the master mind of the Cabinet. It is his ambition to be canonised as the consolidator of the British Empire; and whether he ever holds the office of Prime Minister or not is of minor importance so long as he achieves his great object. At the same time if he succeeds in the one purpose the other will probably follow. If it were necessary to the victory of the Unionist Party that the lead should be given to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour is too amiable, too modest, and too patriotic to stand in his way. But great as is Mr. Chamberlain's popularity it is doubtful whether the party would be pleased at his taking the place of Mr. Balfour.

The Attitude of the Colonies.

It is by no means, certain, however, that Mr. Chamberlain's new move will be crowned with success. It has created an immense stir all over the world, but it has by no means been received with universal favour, even in the Colonies. Canada of course welcomes it, for she has already taken up the idea in a modified form, though it is doubtful whether this country has profited very largely by the Canadian preferential tariff. Although British goods are admitted to Canada at a reduced customs rate, even this reduced rate is so high as to be almost prohibitive. And then Australia is not at all enthusiastic over the scheme. The Australian Protectionists feel that after all the British manufacturers are their most formidable rivals in trade; and if they are forbidden by a Customs Union to protect themselves against the British Isles and the rest of the British Empire the great object for which they impose Protective duties will be defeated. In a word Australia is too Protectionist to desire an Imperial Customs Union, while we at home are too much devoted to Free Trade. Moreover, as regards this country the airy way in which Mr. Chamberlain dismissed the Education Bill, the Corn Tax, and all other questions in which we at home are interested, as of no importance in view of the sublime Imperial ideal is a little too high-falutin' and unpractical to suit the people on whose votes the Colonial Secretary and his colleagues will be dependent at the next election.

The Corn Tax.

It was really a very remarkable coincidence that on the very day when Mr. Chamberlain was delivering that speech Mr. Arthur Balfour was engaged in flouting an irate body of Protectionists who were appealing to him not to repeal the Corn Tax. It is true that that tax is very small, and that if it had been retained for the purpose of giving a preference to the Colonies the advantage gained by the Colonies would have been tiny. Still, it would have been a beginning. The duty was imposed for the purpose of widening the basis of taxation, and it is only by increasing and extending our import duties that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme could possibly be put into operation; and the abolition of the tax is a step in exactly the reverse direction to that indicated by Mr. Chamberlain. No doubt the Corn Tax is a tax on food, but it is only by taxing foreign imports of food and raw materials that we can possibly give a preference to the Colonies, for practically all our imports from the Colonies come under these categories. A large section of the Unionists are deeply incensed with the Government for repealing the tax, and many of them are resolved to vote against their leaders.

The London Education Bill.

On the London Education Bill again there is a strong body of Unionist dissentients; and although the Government have already made some big concessions, it is only by the help of the Irish vote that they have escaped defeat. The main question is whether the London County Council shall be the real educational authority for the metropolis, or whether the local Borough Councils shall be given powers severely limiting those of the superior body. Already the Government have given the County Council a substantial majority on the Education Committee; and an amendment to oust the Borough Councils altogether except as local managers was last night rejected by only 41 votes, although 25 Irish Nationalists voted against it. If these 25 had voted against, instead of for the Government, the amendment would have been carried by a majority of 9, and the Government could hardly have survived.

Royal Functions.

Yesterday the King and Queen went to Kew in state to open the new Kew Bridge, which was formally named "King Edward VIII Bridge." It was a fine day and thousands turned out to see the Royal procession and the proceedings at Kew. It was altogether a brilliant ceremony; and the only slight disappointment was the absence of the Princess Victoria, who was to have accompanied her parents. It may be remembered that she was to have had a part in the State visit to Scotland, but did not go; and these and other incidents have given rise to some anxiety as to the state of her health. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales went to Limehouse to open "Jack's Palace," the great new Sailors' Home erected under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Its official title is "The Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace," the bulk of £36,000 which it has cost having been contributed by the munificent ex-proprietor of the "Echo," the aggregate of whose public gifts must now amount to a prodigious sum. Mr. Passmore Edwards always makes it a condition that his name shall be prominently and permanently attached to the institutions he founds; but this is a small return which the recipients of his bounty would never be churlish enough to refuse.

The Military Tournament.

The annual military tournament on behalf of the soldiers' and sailors' charities was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall on Friday, and was visited by the King on Saturday. Although our martial enthusiasm is not what it was during the Boer war the tournament maintains its interest very well. It includes an effective representation in small of the Delhi Durbar, including gorgeously decked and painted elephants. On Tuesday there was a rival fighting show in the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park, when gentlemen of the Epée Club indulged in a tournament. It must be sorrowfully confessed, however, that in this gentlemanly accomplishment of sword play we are far behind the French, three of whose representatives, with the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat at their head, carried off the first, second, and third prizes.

The Costers' Barrow Race.

Emulating the great Stock Exchange walk to Brighton, the London costermongers indulged the other day in a barrow race from Holloway to Finchley and back. The length of the course was short compared with the distance from London to Brighton; but each man had to push a barrow all the way; and as it was a "go as you please" affair a competitor had not much chance of winning unless he ran all the way. Moreover each man had to wear a "top" hat, and as these—rather a shabby lot—were supplied by the landlord of the public-house which was both starting point and winning post, they were not always good fits, and in some cases must have handicapped the wearers rather heavily. The event excited immense interest in the north of London, and the route was quite as crowded for almost the whole distance as on the occasion of a Royal procession.

Arthur Shrewsbury.

The world of cricket has received a severe shock from the news of the suicide of Arthur Shrewsbury, the greatest professional bat of his day. Although getting on for fifty he batted last year almost as well as ever, making an average of 52 runs per innings. His best year was 1887, when his average was the remarkable one of 78. He was under treatment for an internal complaint, and was suffering from severe depression, so that he has rightly been held blameless for the manner of his death.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1903, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (*Chairman*), A. W. Burkill, C. Montague Ede, S. A. Hardoon, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Public Band.—Upon the recommendation of the Bandmaster new arrangements are sanctioned under which 12 of the musicians agree to undertake Sunday performances when required.

Public Water Supply.—Acceptance is authorised of the offer of the Waterworks Company to renew the contract for the supply of water for Municipal purposes until the end of the year.

Licensing of Sampans.—The French Council under date of 15th June communicates its decision in regard to this matter, replying to the Council's letter of 30th March. It is noted that the French Municipality is unwilling to forego its direct supervision and licensing of sampans, preferring rather joint action with the Harbour Authorities.

Study of Chinese.—Upon the recommendation of the Watch Committee, it is decided that the study of Chinese shall be made compulsory hereafter for all police recruits during their first agreement; the London Agents to be notified accordingly.

Chinese Public School.—The Council is informed that Mr. F. C. Cooper has been elected member of this Committee in the place of Mr. Hawks Pott. Mr. Ede is elected representative of the Council on the Committee.

Victoria Nursing Home.—The purchase of additional land in rear of the site of this building is recorded. By the acquisition from Mr. Tam Wa of an area of mow 1.435 the straightening of the eastern boundary has been effected at a cost of Tls. 4,250 per mow.

Mr. Snethlage's Property—Right of Way.—Report by the Engineer is submitted, informing the Council that the enquiry by the Chinese authorities into the case of diversion of native right of way at Mr. Snethlage's property has now been held, and that, as a result, Mr. Snethlage has undertaken to provide an alternative route for the benefit of the countrymen concerned who petitioned the Council on this subject in January last.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

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POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 13th June, 1903.

Offences	No. of Apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	326
Burglary	1
Breach of Garbage Regulation	28
Forgery	1
Furious Riding and/or Driving	8
Larceny from persons	4
,, ,, Dwellings, etc.,	46
Miscellaneous Cases	373
Ricsha Licenses suspended	537
,, ,, confiscated	10
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	86
Hand Cart ,, ,,	2
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers	493
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,915
Chinese dead bodies found in streets.	7
Stray dogs captured	23
Stray dogs shot	10

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR MAY.

During May the number of deaths among non-Chinese was 13, of which five occurred among the resident population. There were three deaths from Typhoid Fever, and two from Tuberculosis.

Among the Chinese population the number of deaths during the month was 588.

The Settlement continues practically free from Infectious Diseases, except Typhoid Fever, and Tuberculosis.

Attention is directed to the Public Health Notice (obtainable on application to the Health Office) which contains precautionary measures recommended for preventing those diseases which can be avoided by individual circumspection. During the summer of last year when Cholera was prevalent in the Settlement, it was noticed that the more carefully living permanent residents in Shanghai who closely observed these precautions, and induced their servants to do likewise, enjoyed almost complete immunity from Cholera, and a comparative freedom from other intestinal affections. The notice, which is printed in English and Chinese, should be posted up in a prominent place in every kitchen, and its provisions personally enforced.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory, Vaccine Station, Victoria Nursing Home and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Food-stuffs licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. MOORE, M. D.,
Acting Health Officer.

Deaths Registered.

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	0	5
Typhoid Fever	3	0
Cholera	0	0
Tuberculosis	2	168
Total from all causes	13	588

Infectious Diseases Notified among non-Chinese.

Small-pox	0
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	16
Diphtheria	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Tuberculosis	0

Isolation Hospital.

Admitted to Hospital	62
Discharged	65
Died	2
Remaining last day of month	46
Out-Patients	873

Vaccine Station.

Tubes of Aseptic Glycerinated Vaccine, prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of calves, issued during the month, 1,325.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute.

Bacteriological Examinations	48
Cases undergoing Anti-rabic Treatment	5
Chemical Analyses	3
Diphtheria Antitoxine issued 36,000 units.	
Plague Vaccine issued	6 bottles.

Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai Waterworks Company.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory.
Date of Analysis—April 23rd-27th.
Physical Characters—Colour, pale yellow-green slight opacity.
Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters in Solution	16.5
(a) Volatile	9.5
(b) Fixed	6.5
Appearance on Ignition—Slight charring.	
Total Hardness	11
(a) Temporary	5.5
(b) Permanent	5.5
Chlorine	3.5
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.06
Free Ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination. There were 55 micro-organisms per c.c. The ratio of liquefying to non-liquefying was 1 : 3. No pathogenic organisms were found.

Report on Analysis.—A water of a good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	18
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	88
Written Intimations issued for sanitary amendments	18
Notices of intention to proceed served	2
Summonses	2
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	0
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	261
Rooms whitewashed	389
Defective drainage amended	76
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	4
Insanitary ditches, ponds, and creeks rendered healthy	14
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	1
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	32
Smoke nuisances suppressed	0
Offensive trade processes amended	0
Beggar boats and reed huts removed	90
Other unhealthy conditions amended	2

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

Licensed Laundries.

Laundryman.	Situation.
Yang Ah Sai	Range Road.
Lu Sih Koo	,,
Foo Ming Sun	,,
Za Yung Yu	,,
Tung Ping Yang	,,
Chang Seao Ko	,,
Tzao Ah Bong	,,
Wong Yung Fah	,,
Za Sun Chu	,,
San Fah	,,
Hsu Ah San	,,
Chun Pan Yuen	,,
Shanghai Washing Co.	Carter Road
Chang Chu Jiang	Sing-kei-pang Road.
Seao Pan	North Honan Road.
Tsang Kwei Fah	,,
San Wo	,,
Ling Ah Yang	,,
Loh Ah Ngoh	,,
Ang Zang Kee	,,
Chao Kwun Yuen	,,
Ching Ah Woo	Mohawk Road.
Yung Shing	,,
Ching Zu Yung	,,
Yue Zeng King	,,
Ling Foo Shing	,,
San Ah Zung	Chungking Road
Lu Zung Chee	,,
Wong Zeang Son	,,
Chu She Kee	,,
Wong Ping Sai	,,
Sa Ah Kew	,,
Su Kwang Zun	,,
Sa Tsing Gee	Yates Road
Wong Ah Sai	Pok-chuen-hong-pang Rd
Cheng Ching Kee	Woosung Road.
Yah Ah Zun	,,

Licensed Dairies.

Dairyman.	Situation.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm
F. G. Keeling	St. George's Farm
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm
J. B. Cameron	Hongkew Dairy
Mrs. Flood	Fairfield Farm
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtszepoo Farm
Hung Fei	Bubbling Well Road
Sing Kee	,, ,,
Yuen Sung	,, ,,
Chang Kee	Sinza Road
Yah Kee	,, ,,
Soon Sun Chun	,, ,,
Sui Chun	,, ,,
Ha Chih	,, ,,
Zee Butler	Carter Road
Yah Loong Shing	,, ,,
Tai Woo	French Creek
Dong Hing	Li-hong-kew
Mo Hung Sing	,, ,,
Shanghai Dairy	Yangtszepoo Road
Yang Shu Fong	Haining Road.
Yantszepoo Dairy	Thorburn Road
Yat Sing	Woosung Road
Yuen Shing	Markham Road.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game, and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.
Hop Foong	Maloo Market
Yuen Shing	,, ,,
Hong Kee	,, ,,
Tai Chang	,, ,,
Yeh Tai	,, ,,
L. Hopkins	Ningpo Road
Yue Shing	Tiendong Road
Yun Cheong	,, ,,
Tsin Tsiang	,, ,,
Chang Kee	Seward Road
Yhung Kee	Market Road
Wan Woo	,, ,,
General Supply Co.	Broadway
Fook Loong	Woosung Road

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Vegetable & Game Dealers.	Situation.
Yung Mow	Maloo Market
Mow Shing	,, ,,
Shun Mow	,, ,,
Zung Mow	,, ,,
Nie Mow	,, ,,
Tai Mow	,, ,,
Yah Yuen	,, ,,
War Shun	Tiendong Road
Han Mow	,, ,,
Cheng Kee	Market Road

Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-house.	Passed for Slaughter from Cattle-sheds.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	1,195	0	1,195	0	0
Sheep.	2,593	3	2,593	123	0
Calves.	368	0	368	2	1
Pigs.	95	0	0	0	0

Victoria Nursing Home.

Cases Admitted into the Home	13
Discharged	15
Died	0
Remaining last day of month	10
Nursed outside the Home	8
Daily visits	0
Days in attendance:—	
First class cases	104
Second class cases	119
Outside cases	62
Nursing pre-engagements	0

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee Meeting held at the Offices of the Chamber, 1, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, on Monday, 22nd June, 1903, at 4.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. W. D. Little (in the Chair), C. Brodersen, C. J. Dudgeon, H. R. Kinnear, A. Korff, A. M. Marshall, A. Wright, and the Secretary.

Bargain Money.—Letter from Mr. Odagiri, Consul-General for Japan, is laid on the table, and the following reply is read:—

June 1903.

M. Odagiri, Esq.,
H. I. J. M. Consul-General.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2nd inst., asking for information regarding the usages of Bargain Money, and the privileges and liabilities attaching to persons paying and receiving the same.

The Committee of this Chamber is of opinion that the question is regarded by traders as follows:—

1.—Bargain Money is paid, according to Chinese law or custom, to complete a contract—and therefore the proof of a contract having been entered into, lies in the proof of Bargain Money having been paid.

2.—In the event of the non-fulfilment of a contract thus made, the Bargain Money is thereby forfeited, but may be applied in part liquidation of damages awarded as compensation for breach of contract.

3.—The forfeiture of Bargain Money does not dissolve the contract.

4.—A contract can only be cancelled by mutual agreement, or by the payment of such compensation as may be awarded in an action at law.

Trusting that the foregoing expression of opinion may be of assistance to you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
William D. Little,
Vice-Chairman.

Weekly Circular.—On consideration it is decided to discontinue the issue of this.

Currency of China.—Reference is made to a letter received from the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce, expressing their willingness to subscribe to a joint memorial from the Chambers of Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, to Ministers at Peking, urging upon the Chinese Government the importance of dealing with the currency question without delay.

A Draft Memorial, based on the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting, is submitted and approved, and the Secretary is instructed to forward copies for approval of the Hongkong and Tientsin Chambers.

Drawback on Ships Stores.—Letter from firms interested in shipping, protesting against the discontinuance by the Customs Authorities, of Drawbacks on Ship Stores except eatables and drinkables, is laid on the table, and the Chairman's letter addressed to the Senior Consul, asking him to lay the matter before the Diplomatic Body in Peking, is read—also the Senior Consul's reply in which he promises to give the letter his attention.

SPORT.

Cricket.

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL v. S. M. POLICE.

This match was played last Saturday afternoon in the Consulate Grounds, and resulted in a very creditable win for the Police, who, though behind on the first innings, managed to dispose of their opponents cheaply in their second innings, and to pull off the game.

For the winners Lynch proved a tower of strength, and bowled as well as ever, while Robinson hit hard and vigorously, and, especially in the second innings, made runs when they were badly wanted.

For the losers, Hewlett took 6 wickets for 17 runs in the first innings of the Police. Sandercock played well for his 17 not-out, and Phillips carried his bat through the second innings. H. King also scored double figures.

H. B. M. Consulate-General.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B. G. Tours, b. Mackintosh	0	c. Brown, b. Burnside	1
G. H. Phillips, c. Brown, b. Lynch	0	not out	12
W. M. Hewlett, c. Brown, b. Lynch	0	c. Lynch, b. Burnside	2
L. Sandercock, not out	17	c. Chilver, b. Burnside	0
C. H. Ryde, b. Lynch	0	ht. wkt., b. Burnside	0
G. King, l.b.w., b. Mackintosh	0	run out	3
W. G. Walshe, c. Chilvers, b. Mackintosh	7	c. Robinson, b. Burnside	2
H. Oldham, b. Lynch	0	run out	0
H. King, b. Lynch	15	b. Lynch	1
H. H Bristow, c. Chilvers, b. Burnside	3	b. Lynch	0
J. Noble, run out.	0	b. Lynch	5
Extras	3	Extras	5
	45		31

"For the Blood is the Life." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities fror whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

S. M. Police.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Aiers, c. Bristow, b. H. King	0	not out	0
Burnside, b. Hewlett	7	run out	3
Johnston, b. Hewlett	7	b. Phillips	0
Mackintosh, b. Hewlett	0	c. and b. G. King	1
Robinson. not out	12	b. G. King	37
Lynch, E. H., b. Hewlett	0	c. Walshe, b. H. King	26
Chilver, c. G. King, b. Hewlett	3	c Sandercock, b. H. King	2
Brown, b. H. King.	0	b. Phillips	1
Spottiswoode, b Hewlett	4	c. Tours, b. Phillips	1
Hendry, run out	2	c. and b. H King	0
Lawrance, b. H. King	0	b G. King	3
Extras	1	Extras	2
	36		76

Bowling Analysis.

First Innings.

	Overs.	M'dens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Hewlett	6	1	17	6
H. King	6	1	17	3

Second Innings.

	Overs.	M'dens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Hewlett	3	—	15	—
H. King	2.5	—	10	3
Phillips	4	—	13	3
G. King	6	1	25	3
Sandercock	2	—	11	—

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PEKING" OR "PEKIN."

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In the conflict on the subject of the proper orthography to be used when writing the name of the capital of China, the advocates of the form "Pekin" have not a leg to stand on. The "g" is not absent in the Cantonese or in any other dialect. I believe it to be beyond doubt that the spelling "Pekin" was simply an imitation of the French mode of writing the word, which continues to be "Pékin" to this day.

I am, etc.,
G. M. H. Playfair.

Hankow, 22nd June.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

24th June.

Decree stating that Heaven has been kind enough, in response to the repeated, earnest supplications of the Emperor and his princes and nobles of the Imperial House to grant some rain but not in sufficient quantity to be of much benefit to the farmers. His Majesty therefore again sets down a day of prayer for more rain and notifies the Court that he will personally proceed to the temples for that purpose on the 28th instant, and appoints Princes Chun, Kung, and others to offer sacrifices on his Majesty's behalf at a number of other temples (indicated)

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NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

25th June.

The Chinese Minister to Japan.

Ts'ai Chun, as already known to many of our readers, has never been popular amongst his countrymen while in Japan, and now it is reported in local mandarin circles that a special order of recall has been sent to Tokio relieving His Excellency of the Ministership and appointing Yang Ch'u, an expectant Taotai of Kuangtung, to that post.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

A Peking dispatch to hand states that the Empress Dowager has signed a Rescript dated 11th instant, granting Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. full permission to construct the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, provided work on it be commenced within one year of the above date. Five years is to be the limit for completing the new line, while Shêng Kung-pao is to be Director-General of it.

A Startling Report.

A Nanking letter states that it is reported in that city that a Japanese gentleman acting as teacher of a school in North T'ungchou, established by the gentry and literati of that city, has been for some cause or other murdered near the vicinity of that school. Details of the outrage are now being anxiously awaited by the high authorities of Nanking.

26th June.

The Fear of Foreign Foes.

The bitter experiences suffered by the Chinese government in the North in 1900 when their large and important arsenals, gun foundries and small arms factories in Tientsin and at Hsiku were taken possession of by some of the Allies who eventually, as in the case of the Russians with the large Eastern Arsenal, carried off all the machinery in that place to Port Arthur, have taught the Chinese officials the lesson that it would not be to their advantage to have such important institutions any more in the vicinity of the march of any hostile foreign army, in the event of further wars in the future with Western Powers. To this end the Government have caused a new Peiyang Arsenal and big gun and small arms works to be built in Têchou prefecture, Shantung province, on the southern banks of the Grand Canal and a few miles north of the city of Têchou itself. The machinery of the Government works near Chefoo is also to be removed to Têchou as well as the remnants of the wreck left in Tientsin which the officials of that city have succeeded in *repurchasing* from their foreign captors It is also stated in local mandarin circles that the Kiangnan Arsenal here is also to be in a large part removed to some inland town in this province, the recent visit here of H.E. Wei Kuang-tao, Viceroy of these provinces, having been in connection with this scheme of removal so as to avoid the danger of speedy capture in the future, which from the Arsenal's present position would be most easy of accomplishment by any Power which should care to do so in time of war with China.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

Confirmation of the movements of H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of the Hukuang provinces, as published in these "Notes" the other day, has been received from Wuchang. A dispatch from that city states that H.E.'s Private Secretary has telegraphed to friends in Wuchang to the effect that H.E. had received a two months' leave from the Throne to visit Nanp'ihsien, the Viceroy's native place, a city belonging to Tientsin prefecture, and that in all probability H.E. will not take over the Hukuang Viceroyalty seals much before the end of August or beginning of September next. "This," continues the dispatch, "is all the more likely since the Commercial treaty negotiations are not to be transferred to Peking. Had the Powers concerned consented to the transference of the scene of negotiations to the North, there would be no knowing when Viceroy Chang would be able to see Wuchang again."

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 24th June.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

CHIN CHIN-SHI v. THE CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Plaintiff, a Chinese subject and the owner of two rows of houses in Carter Road, Shanghai sought to recover from defendants the value of two of these houses, destroyed by fire on the 18th December last. or the rebuilding of the same. The answer originally filed by the defendants was that the insurance policy issued by them to plaintoiff's agents did not cover the two houses destroyed by fire, but applied to plaintiff's property adjoining.

Mr. L E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants.

Mr. Macleod said defendants were now willing to agree to judgment against them They admitted the instructions to be as claimed by plaintiff and would consent to judgment in accordance with the rectification of the policy.

Mr. Jones asked for interest on the insurance money at the rate of 7 per cent from the date of the fire, or in the event of defendants electing to rebuild the houses instead of paying a sum of money, for rent covering the period since the fire.

Mr. Macleod argued that interest should only accrue up to the time of the election by the defendants whether they would rebuild or pay a sum of money; there should be no interest, he contended for the period of actual rebuilding.

Mr. Jones accepted this.

His Lordship ordered that the defendants pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent from the date of the fire to the date on which the defendants should make their election whether they would pay in cash or rebuild the houses, the interest to be on the amount paid or, in the case of defendant's rebuilding, on the amount expended by them.

Mr. Jones, in asking for costs, urged that he should also be awarded costs in another suit, arising out of the same facts, brought by plaintiff against the Shanghai Land Investment Company.

His Lordship saw no legal method by which he could grant such costs.

Mr. Jones contended that His Lordship could, in the exercise of his discretion, award such costs in this suit as would cover the costs of the other action, which had been entered upon in consequence of a statement made by Messrs. Stokes and Platt the defendant's solicitors.

His Lordship said that on the merits of the case, and had he been in the position of an arbitrator, he should have given these costs, but from the legal point of view he did not see his way to make any order.

CHIN WU-SHI, CHIN YU-SHING, CHIN LIU-SUN AND CHIN LIN-SUI v. THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO. LD.

This suit arose in connection with the facts which formed the basis of the previous case. The plaintiffs, representing the owner of the houses in Carter Road, sued defendants on the ground that by their negligence, while acting as plaintiffs' agents, they were responsible for the mistake by which the houses to be insured were wrongly described in the policy. In answer the plaintiffs denied the agency, and said the mistake was due to the plaintiffs' carelessness.

Mr. Macleod, for the defendants, asked for the dismissal of the case on the ground that it should never have been brought. The statement that defendants acted as agents for plaintiffs was denied, no proof of it was offered, and it could not in fact be proved. The original idea in bringing the action was that the defendants had made a mistake. which as it turned out was made not by them but by the China Fire Insurance Company. Had the present action therefore proceeded it must have failed.

His Lordship held that all the circumstances must be considered. The agencies of the China Insurance Company and of the Shanghai Land Investment Company were conducted in the same office, and, from proceedings which had taken place in chambers, it was apparent that plaintiffs had for some time been in doubt whom they were to sue to recover their claim. Looking at the whole thing from beginning to end he was of opinion that no order should be made in regard to the costs in this suit. He made no order accordingly.

Shanghai, 25th June.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.

Mr. W. A. C. Platt made an application for admission to practice of Frederick William Grantham, of Trinity College, Cambridge, younger son of the Honourable Sir William Grantham, a Judge of the High Court, and one of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Platt said that Mr. Grantham was generally admitted to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple on the 19th June, 1890, and was called to the Bar by the same Society on the 19th November, 1894.

His Lordship said that he had read the papers, and had great pleasure in granting the application.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 24th June.

Before Mr. SUN (Magistrate,) and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

An Organised Assault.

The case in which a man and a woman were charged with assaulting the complainants, Mr. A. Young and a shroff in the employ of Mr. Algar, was again before the Court. The defendants after a short hearing were sentenced to 100 blows and a week's cangue, and 100 blows on the hand, respectively.

Forging the Council's Stamp.

On the 15th inst. a native woman who owned 32 ricshas was brought up on a charge of forging the stamp which the Council put on the ricshas which have been inspected by them and found in good order. She was fined $250. She was brought up again as she had not paid the fine. The Court ordered the ricshas to be sold to meet the fine and if they do not realise the amount the woman is to be brought up again.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 25th June.)

The improvement mentioned in our last issue has continued and there is a much better feeling all round in our market. Most qualities of English Goods have been enquired for and we hear a fair business in small quantities has been done from first hands, and we do not think we are far wrong in saying that Chinese have made some speculative purchases which is a sure indication that the position is better than it has been. At the moment there is a general demand and holders are taking up a very firm attitude and although they are not getting anything like replacing costs there is a general tendency to meet the market and the profits on the sales of stock bought some time ago must be good. There has been considerable movement in American goods and we have been informed through Chinese sources that fully 20,000 packages have changed hands among Native holders and that the clearances during the past week amount to about 13,000 bales. It is also further stated that the Tientsin market has taken between 2,500 and 3,000 bales and while the quantity is very small for a market like Tientsin it is encouraging to think that this market shows some signs of activity. It is admitted in most quarters that stocks there must be light. Advices from Newchwang are good and while dealers have been buying freely American Drills clearances have been made on a free scale. There is little to say about the River Ports as they are usually very quiet during this season, but Ningpo continues to take goods in quantity.

Cotton dropped twenty six points but afterwards recovered twelve points and the latest quotation we have heard of is 6.90d., while *Egyptian* shows a drop of 7/8d. The Manchester and New York markets are quoted strong with little business doing, but this is only to be expected with Cotton at its present price and there is little chance of buying from this side as the rates for *Grey* and *White Goods* are from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence above the parity of prices ruling here.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—There has been a fair demand for these and some business, chiefly for Ningpo, has been done at improving prices, but the only quotation we have heard of is ₮3.30 for 9 *Peonies*. Prices at auction are higher.

Heavy Shirtings.—These have attracted a fair amount of attention, but it is difficult to get any reliable quotations and we can only give ₮3.80 for *Elephant and Clock* and ₮3.85 for *Tiger and Boy*. Prices at auction are up about one mace per piece.

12-lb. 36-in.—There have been some transactions in these, mostly on private terms, and we can only give two quotations viz:—₮3.25 for *Five Brothers* and ₮3.35 for *Soldier XXX*.

White Shirtings.—There is not much doing in 64 and 72 reeds, but a fair business has been done in *Fine White Shirtings*. Auction prices are up about five candareens for the commoner makes and one mace for the better qualities.

American Goods.—There has been a large turn over in these among native holders and it is difficult to obtain reliable particulars, but we think we are right in saying that *P. M. C. Drills* have been sold at ₮4.37½ cash and at ₮4.45 delivery next month. Besides the above some business has been done for arrival in *Drills and Sheetings* particulars of which we are unable to obtain. A large transaction in American Beaver Jeans was made at ₮3.35 per piece.

Fancy Goods.—There is little or no enquiry, business being confined to a few small orders for specialities, forward business being impossible owing the high rates asked for from the producing markets

Woollens.—Business has again been confined to the auctions where pieces all showed a tendency to advance the only goods that showed any signs of weakness being *Long Ells*

Cotton Yarn.—Indian.—There has been a welcome demand from Tientsin and Chefoo which have taken nearly 1,900 bales of No. 10s. and it is said there are several more orders on the market to be filled. The arrivals during the week have been 7,934 bales by the *Ballaarat*. Prices, particularly for No. 10s., are firm.

No. 6s. 10 bales:—*China Mill* ₮65.00.

No. 10s. 1,880 bales:—*New Great Eastern Junk* ₮71.00, *Soonderdas (Mule)* ₮71.00/71.25, *E. D. Sassoon Alexandra Pagoda* ₮73.50, *Gold Mohur* ₮73.75, *Presidency Mill* ₮74.50, *Hope Mill* ₮75.00, *Saraswati* ₮75.75, *James Greaves* ₮75.50/76.00, *Imperial Mill* ₮76.00/76.75, *Empress Mill* ₮76.50/77.00. *Howard and Bullough Mill* ₮76.75/77.00. *Tea Carrier* ₮77.00/78.00. *Sorab Mill* ₮81.00, *Kohinoor Mill* "*Kohinoor*" ₮80.50/81.25, and *Svadeshi Kose* ₮83.00.

No. 12s. 65 bales:—*Soonderdas (Mule)* ₮74.00/75.00 and *Lukhmidass Khimjee* ₮79.00.

No. 16s. 1,100 bales:—*Britannia (Mule)* ₮86.00/86.50, *Narange* ₮86.50/87.00, *E. D. Sassoon Chin Chin* and *Western Indian (Pony Carriage)* ₮87.00, *E. D. Sassoon Dragon* ₮88.00, *E. D. Sassoon Ancestral Worship* and *E. D. Sassoon Drum and Bell* ₮88.00/88.50, and *David Mill* ₮88.50.

No. 20s. 1,189 bales:—*New Great Eastern Junk* ₮88.50/89.00, *China Mill*, *Empress Mill*, *Hope Mill*, *Imperial Mill*, *Indo-China Mills (Mule)*, *James Greaves*, *Moon*, *Queen Mills (Balloon)*, *Saraswati (Gold Grape)* and *Tapti* ₮89.00, *Alliance (Ring)* ₮91.50, *Ripon (Mule)* ₮91.00/91.75, and *Kohinoor Mills* "*Kohinoor*" ₮92.50/93.00.

Japanese.—Only 400 bales have been sold on the basis of ₮88.00 @ ₮94.00 for 16s., and ₮93.00 @ ₮98.00 for 20s.

Local.—There has been a revival in demand and a fair business has been done as follow:—

		No. 10s.	No. 12s.	No. 14s.	No. 16s.	
Hua Sheng	2,000 bales	—	—	₮89.50	₮91.00	packed.
Soey Chee	1,200 ,,	₮82.00	₮86.50	₮89.00	₮91.00	,,
Wha Sheng	500 ,,	—	—	₮86.00	—	,,
Shanghai Cotton Mill	300 ,,	—	—	₮89.00	—	,,

while re-sales of bundles have been made at ₮80.00 @ ₮85.00 for 12s., ₮82.50 @ ₮86.50 for 14s. and ₮85.75 @ ₮87.50 for 16s.

Cotton.—There has again a little business done and quotations are now given as ₮21.00 @ ₮21.20 for *Best Steam Machine Ginned* ₮21.80 @ ₮22.00 for *Tungchow* and ₮20.00 @ ₮20.60 for *Shanghai*.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular of 30th May.

The home markets are dull, Gold Kilings are nominally quoted in Lyons at Fcs. 33, but actual sales have been made at considerably under this rate.

RAW SILK.—Scarcely any business doing, the market is weak.

YELLOW SILK.—A few transactions are recorded in Meenyangs and Fooyungs but business is on a very small scale.

HAND FILATURES.—Nothing doing.

STEAM FILATURES.—A sale of Soy Lun has been effected at Tls. 1,070 for Gold Anchor 9/11.

WASTE SILK.—Business has hardly commenced in New Season's Waste as dealers are far too exalted in their ideas.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 2/4 11/16 and Fcs. 2.99 for 4 m/s. Freight, Tls. 9 per cwt.

	Tls. per pcl.
Tsatlees—	
Buffalo 3	655
Hand Filatures—	
Mars. I Grant	700

	Tls. per pcl.
Yellow Silks—	
Meenyang S.T. 1 and 2	447½/427½
Fooyung C.K.I.	430

		1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Settlements for this mail	about	500	100	3,000	1,000	5,000	2,000 bales.
,, season including forward contracts	,,	8,500	6,800	9,600	5,750	39,000	8,700 ,,
Stock	,,	4,000	3,800	5,000	9,500	7,000	4,000 ,,
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filature	,,	6,750	5,867	5,565	12,800	16,800	8,300 ,,

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	*England.	*France &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	4	157	161	79	...	...	240 bales.
,, White Silk in Bales of 80 catties	40	1,060	1,100	...	...	15	1,115 ,,
,, Yellow Silk in piculs...	...	11	11	...	65	70	146 ,,
,, Wild ,, ,, ...	...	813	813	157	...	32	1,002 ,,
Total.....	44	2,041	2,085	236	65	117	2,503 ,,
Against in 1902-1903	45	1,677	1,	157	126	33	2,038 ,,
,, 1901-1902	88	1,740	1,828	39	238	11	2,116 ,,
,, 1900-1901 ...	10	1,230	1,240	161	162	51	1,615 ,,
,, 1899-1900	762	5,350	6,112	132	46	72	6,362 ,,
,, 1898-99	159	1,060	2,119	197	191	54	2,561 ,,
,, 1897-98	1	322	323	509	18	56	916 ,,
Export Waste Silk..... ...	453	431	884	116	1		1,001 piculs.
Against in 1902-1903	614	523	1,137	19	29	3	1,188 ,,
,, 1901-1902	95	192	287	...	...	...	287 ,,
,, 1900-1901	922	267	1,259	..	...	...	1,259 ,,
Export Cocoons	...	...	...	...		81	81 ,,
Against in 1902-1903	..	85	85	...	...	...	85 ,,
,, 1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ,,
,, 1900-1901	...	.	...	..	...	...	... ,,

*Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London
Also ..... piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
,, 12 ,, ,, ,, Continent.
12

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co's Report of the 25th instant.

As usual at this time of the year there is a fair quantity of cargo offering on our Homeward Freight market both to Europe and America, and in fact the Pacific lines are obliged to turn away cargo each sailing, but to New York viâ Suez the rate on tea has dropped from 30/- to 25/- per ton, owing to the large number of steamers taking the berth during the next few weeks.

Coastwise.—There has been very little doing during the past fortnight and beyond a slight demand for prompt tonnage from Japan to this there is nothing offering.

For London and the Continent.—Quite a number of steamers are again advertised to load on this berth besides the mails, viz.: s.s. *Benlomond* for London sailing 26th instant, s.s. *Glengarry* for London and Antwerp early July, s.s. *Alcinous* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp on the 2nd July, s.s. *Manila* for London and Antwerp 4th July, and s.s. *Bingo Maru* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp on the 6th July.

For Havre and Hamburg.—The s.s. *Nurnberg* will sail on the 8th July.

For New York viâ Suez.—The s.s. *Glenesk* now occupies this berth and should do pretty well by the time she sails on the 30th instant, she will be followed closely by the s s *Macduff* sailing on the 5th July, and then by the s.s. *Kennebec*, *Verona*, and *Indrawadi* in quick succession.

For New York viâ Cape.—There is some talk of the s.v. *Roanoke* taking this berth shortly, but until her loading date has been decided, we can not say anything definite.

DEPARTURES.

For London viâ Suez :—	*Glenfarg*	June 17th.
,, ,, ,,	*Antenor* viâ Foochow	,, 18th.
,, ,, ,,	*Canton* ,,	,, 20th.
,, Liverpool ,,	*Hyson*	,, 12th.
,, New York ,,	*Arara*	,, 17th.
,, ,, ,,	*Ch. Tiberghien*	,, 17th.
,, Havre & Hamburg :—	*Strassburg*	,, 14th.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines,				General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	45/0	,,	47/6	,,	45/0
NEW YORK viâ LONDON...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	52/6	,,	55/0	,,	52/6
BALTIMORE viâ LONDON...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	57/6	,,	60/0	,,	57/6
KONIGSBERG viâ LONDON ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	52/6	,,	55/0	,,	52/6
MANCHESTER viâ LONDON	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	57/6	,,	60/0	,,	57/6
LIVERPOOL viâ LONDON...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	50/0	,,	55/0	,,	57/6
LIVERPOOL direct.....	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	45/-	,,	—	,,	45/-
HAMBURG	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	45/0	,,	47/6	,,	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferredrebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA	by Conference Lines,			Tallow	36/0 net,	General Cargo	40/6 net,	W. Silk	42/6 net;	Tea	40/6 net.
MARSEILLES	,,	,,	36/0	,,	,,	,,	40/6 ,,	,,	42/6	,,	40/6 ,,
HAVRE	,,	,,	36/0	,,	,,	,,	40/6 ,,	,,	42/6	,,	40/6 ,,

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.

NAPLES, by N D. Lloyd	General Cargo	41/0	Tea	46/0
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd...	,, ,,	32/6	,,	37/0
SMYRNA, by ,, ,,	,, ,,	37/0	,,	42/0

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New York, by Sail		17/6 nominal.							
Do.	via Pacific	1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—G. $15.00 per ton Strawbraid under 25 tons.							
Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—G. $10.00	,,	,, over 25 tons.
Do.	via Suez	25/- General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric and wood-oil 25/- Tea, all net.							
Boston	,,	32/6	,,	,,	,,	,,	32/6	,,	
Philadelphia	,,	32/6	,,	,,	,,	,,	32/6	,,	

COAST RATES.

Moji	to Shanghai	$1.50 per ton Coal, quiet.		
,,	,, Hongkong	$1.90	,,	nominal.
,,	,, Singapore	$2.30	,,	weak.
Nagasaki	,, Shanghai	$1.40	,,	nominal.
Newchwang	,, Canton	25 cents Mex.		
,,	,, Swatow	29	,,	,,
,,	,, Amoy	29	,,	,,
Wuhu / Chinkiang	to Canton	16/17 cands. Season over.		
Wuhu	,, Swatow	Season over.		

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 25th instant.

COAL.—Japan.—There has not been much change in our market since we last wrote. Owing to the low rates of freight prevailing during the first part of the fortnight some cheap parcels were put on the market, but we have not yet heard of any buyers.

Cardiff.—A small enquiry only exists. The *Inveric* arrived on the 22nd with about 5,000 tons which was sold to arrive on private terms.

Sydney Wollongong.—Retail sales amongst the natives is the only business to report the deliveries continue very small.

Cardiff:—ex godown	Tls. 20.00 per ton.
Sydney Wollongong:—ex godown	,, 12.00 per ton.
Hongay Lump:—ex godown	,, 9.00 per ton.
Japan Coal:—Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 6.00 a 7.00 per ton.
Karatz, ,,	
Ohnoura, ,,	
Miyanoura, ,,	
Komatzu, ,,	
Hokoku, ,,	
Ohnoura 3 feet, ex godown	
,, 5 ,, ,,	
Miiké Lump, ,,	Contracted for.
,, Small, ,,	
Kaiping Coal:—Navy Coal, ex godown	$5.50 to $11.00 per ton.
,, Locomotive Coal, ,,	
,, Household Coal, ,,	
,, No. 1 Slack, ,,	
,, No. 2 ,, ,,	
,, No. 3 ,, ,,	

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

June	9, *Helios*, str.	1,765	tons	Miike Coal, to consumers.
,,	10, *Atagosan Maru*, str.	2,142	,,	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
,,	10, *Bintang*, str.	1,775	,,	Japan Coal, to consumers.
,,	10, *Nomni*, str.	694	,,	Japan Coal, to consumers.
,,	11, *Akunoura Maru*, str	1,820	,,	Sayo Kirigomi Coal, to consumers.
,,	13, *Bygdo*, str.	1,520	,,	Japan Coal, to consumers.
,,	14, *Fuyo Maru*, str.	1,400	,,	Japan Coal, to consumers.
,,	14, *Chiuyetsu Maru*, str.	1,291	,,	Japan Coal, to consumers.
,,	16, *Seiko Maru*, str.	1,447	,,	Matsuura Lump Coal, to consumers.
,,	18, *Fujisan Maru*, str.	2,084	,,	Kajima Coal, to consumers.
,,	18, *Atagosan Maru*, str.	1,940	,,	Miike Lump Coal, to consumers.
,,	19, *Helios*, str.	2,029	,,	Moji Coal, to consumers.
,,	19, *Perla*, str.	2,070	,,	Japan Coal, to consumers.
,,	22, *Asosan Maru*, str.	1,860	,,	Miike Coal to consumers.
,,	22, *Inveric*	5,000	,,	Cardiff Coal sold to arrive.

KEROSENE OIL.—The sales at the Tea Shop have been very small at Tls. 2.25½ per case also from first hands business has been dull, their selling price for Devoes being Tls. 2.35 less 2%.

In Anchor Chop.—There has been little done.

In Bulk Oil.—There has been a fair enquiry and we hear that a good quantity has changed hands at Tls. 1.75 per 10 gallons less 2% Dragon Chop is quoted at Tls. 1.95 less 2% for cargo to arrive. Arrivals have been the s.v. "*Crillon*" on the 14th inst. with about 70,000 cases, and the s.v. "*Australia*" on the 23rd inst. with 85,000 cases Devoes.

Including the above arrivals we estimate our stocks at:—

Devoes	1,240,350 cases.
Batoum	50,040 ,,
Sumatra / Langkat	24,000 ,,

QUOTATIONS.

By Importers.

Devoes.—Tls. 2.35 per case, less 2%.

Batoum.—

Anchor Chop.—Tls. 2.10 per case, less 2%.

Sumatra & Langkat.—

Dragon Chop.—Tls. 1.95 per 10 gallons, less 2%.

At Tea-shops.

Devoes.—Tls. 2.25½ per case.

Batoum.—

Anchor Chop.—Tls. 2.10 per case, net. no stock.

Sumatra & Langkat.—

Dragon Chop—Tls. 1.92½ per 10 gallons net.

EXCHANGE.—Sight rate on London 2/4; 4 months' sight 2/4 1/16.

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AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 25th June, 1903 comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings	9,430 pcs.	against	15,130 pcs.	and	18,495 pcs.
White Shirtings	4,408 ,,	,,	8,290 ,,	,,	8,820 ,,
T-Cloths	395 ,,	,,	665 ,,	,,	1,690 ,,
Drills, English	... ,,	,,	... ,,	,,	... ,,
Jeans	60 ,,	,,	120 ,,	,,	120 ,,
Sheetings	60 ,,	,,	120 ,,	,,	320 ,,
Turkey Reds	650 ,,	,,	650 ,,	,,	350 ,,

	For the week		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.
Velvets	..... pcs.	against	..... pcs.	and	..... pcs.
Velveteens	... .. ,,	,,	..... ,,	,,	..... ,,
Cotton Italians	2,390 ,,	,,	2,400 ,,	,,	2,960 ,,
Camlets	370 ,,	,,	330 ,,	,,	610 ,,
Long Ells	430 ,,	,,	440 ,,	,,	800 ,,
Lastings	420 ,,	,,	420 ,,	,,	280 ,,
Spanish Stripes	222 ,,	,,	210 ,,	,,	396 ,,

At *Nie-Kee*, 20th inst.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Men and Phoenix* ₮2.07, and *Blue Foh and Zu* ₮2.57.

T-Cloths.—24-in.—70 pieces; *Lion* ₮1.80.

Turkey Red Shirtings.—650 pieces; *8 Joss 3½-lbs.* ₮2.39, *do. 3¾-lbs.* ₮2.48 *do. 4-lbs.* ₮2.75, *do. 4¼-lbs.* ₮2.82, *do. 4½-lbs.* ₮2.91, *do 4¾-lbs.* ₮2.91 *do. 5-lbs.* ₮3.07 and *do. 6-lbs.* ₮3.61.

At *E-Wo*, 24th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—960 pieces; *Red Bell* ₮2.75¼, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* ₮3.17½/18, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* ₮3.40 and *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* ₮3.44¼.

10-lbs.—800 pieces; *Blue Dragon and Shield* ₮3.36, *Green Cash* ₮3.52½, *Orchied* ₮3.25/27 and *Blue 2 Tea Caddy DDD* ₮3.90.

12-lbs.—660 pieces; *Soldier* ₮3.92, *Double Ladder and Gun* ₮3.91 and *Bear* ₮4.24½.

White Shirtings.—398 pieces; *Bat and Stag* ₮5.22, *Blue Dragon* No. 1 ₮5.26/27 and *Gold Dragon* No. 1 ₮5.59.

At *Yuen-fong*, 25th inst.

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—975 pieces; *Blue Britannia* ₮1.98½, *Blue 4 Sisters* ₮2.04¾, and *Blue 3 Students* ₮2.39¼.

8.4-lbs.—2,955 pieces; *Green 9 Lions* ₮1.99¼, *House* ₮2.00/00¼, *Double Men* ₮1.97½, *Blue Britannia* ₮2.16½, *Blue 3 Students* ₮2.49, *Blue Double Shield* ₮2.58/58½, *Black Gold 3 Students* ₮2.81, *Red Emperor's Birthday* ₮2.87½, *Seven Sisters* ₮3.11¾ *Black Flag Chief* ₮3.15/15½ and *5 Brothers* ₮3.14½/16¼.

10-lbs.—1,200 pieces; *Red Britannia* ₮3.51½, *Red 3 Students* ₮3.45¼, *Red Emperor's Birthday* ₮3.65, *Red 4 Sisters* ₮3.63½ and *Painted 18 Literatis* ₮4.14.

10.12-lbs.—550 pieces; *Painted Britannia* ₮3.99¾, *18 Brothers* ₮4.50¼/50½ and *Lily* ₮4.40.

11-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* ₮4.08¼.

12-lbs.—560 pieces; *China Square* ₮3.98½/99¾, *Soldier* ₮4.15/15½, *9 Lions* ₮4.20½, *Light House* (Thee) 茶 ₮4.48 and *Lily* ₮4.85/88.

12.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *9 Old Men* ₮5.16½.

13.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* ₮5.50¼.

14.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Gold Sun* ₮5.64¼.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—650 pieces; *House, Bright* ₮2.88, *Blue 2 Light House, Bright* ₮2.88½/89 and *Black Gold 3 Students* ₮3.22½.

72-reed.—3,360 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* ₮3.34, *Red 2 Sisters* ₮3.35¼/35¾, *Red 2 Light House, Bright* ₮3.35/37½, *do Dull* ₮3.40, *Red Gold Star, Bright* ₮3.62, *do. Dull* ₮3.65, *Painted 4 Sisters, Bright* ₮3.88, *do. Dull* ₮3.98½ *Red 5 Stars* ₮4.18, *Black Flag Chief* ₮4.25, *Painted Grand Fathers* ₮4.85¼, *18 Brothers* ₮5.00, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* ₮5.02¼, *Lily* ₮4.97¼, *Students* ₮5.80¾/83 and *Black Gold Sun* ₮5.77/77½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—220 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* ₮1.79½, *Painted Britannia* ₮2.20 and *Red 3 Students* ₮2.37.

8-lbs.—100 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* ₮2.90.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—60 pieces; *Double Squirrel* ₮3.10.

Sheetings.—60 pieces; *Old Man's Head A* ₮3.66.

Black Cotton Italians.—2,390 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* ₮4.40/42½, *9 Brothers* ₮4.37½/40, *Seven Sisters* ₮4.72½, *Student* ₮4.72½, *Painted 2 Sisters* ₮4.82½, *Painted 18 Literatis* ₮4.62½, *Painted 3 Students* ₮4.90/97½ *Painted Emperor's Birthday* ₮5.37½/40, *Town and Crier* ₮5.85/87½, *Lily* ₮6.57½, *Marriage* ₮6.70 *3 Ladies* ₮6.12½, *9 Old Men* ₮7.62½/65, *Banquet* ₮7.75/82½, *18 Brothers* ₮7.70, *Rich Man* ₮6.97½, *Theatre* ₮7.27½/30, *Red Silver Sun* ₮7.95/97½ *Painted 8 Literatis* ₮9.25, *5 Stars* ₮7.87½/95, *Buddha* ₮9.02½ and *5 Brothers* ₮6.70.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.*	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian.	Gr. & N. Green.*	Orange & Yellow.*	Ash & Lav.*	White	Pink.	Black.	Brown & Mag.*	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.* Mid ,,	Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, s.s.g. p.pc	13.90/92½	17.00	...	...	13.97½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	30	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
9 Old Men, s.s.h. p.pc	13.90/92½	18.10	13.57½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	50	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.58	.....	12.45	12.82	.....	...	...	13.99	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	20	30	.....	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	200
Goose, p. pc.	13.56	.....	12.48	12.86	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	20	...	10	20	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Long Ells.													
Horse's Head, p.pc.	7.42	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Double Phoenix, p.pc.	7.25	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Single Phoenix, p.pc.	7.00	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Tiger and Ring, p.pc.	7.29	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs.	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tiger, p. pc.	5.95	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	90	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Sea Horse, p. pc.	6.92½	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Spanish Stripes.													
Single Phoenix, p. yd	0.679/68½	.....	0.68½/688	...	.....	...	...	...	...	0.72/0.744*	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	30	.....	30	...	.....	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	72
Sea Horse, B.T.I. p. yd	0.586/588	.....	0.649	0.618	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.67*	
Sales, pcs.	36	.....	12	12	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	72
Buffalo, p. yd	0.53½	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.639*	
Sales, pcs.	12	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	24
S. p. yd.	0.468	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lion, p. yd	0.48	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dragon, p. yd.	0.49	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs.	12	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Elephant, p. yd.	0.433	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 24th June, 1903 compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 139 to 144 both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaochou.	Nanking.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	35,265	3080	8,780	2480	1020	6,330	...	1,080	4,055	1380	1,265	700	590	...	2,980	3465	12,000	7
do. American ,,	2,540	..	680	1040	120	100	...	280	1,440	...	200	...	...	...	...	40	700	..
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	425	195	1,010	100	100	560	...	860	1,015	1265	350	...	3110	...	...	..	800	...
,, 36-in. ,,	630	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in ,,	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
White Shirtings, European ,,	3,438	600	1,500	2446	1250	5,450	...	1,825	4,869	450	250	...	...	4027	1,850	2420	3,000	1699
do. American ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	75	500	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian ,,	...	15	150	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	500	...
,, Dutch ,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
,, American ,,	585	15	840	555	165	1,380	...	4,170	3,600	675	945	...	60	...	60	2175	800	9000
Jeans, Eng. & Indian ,,	...	...	110	110	360	240	...	160	1,200	100	...	...	...	...	...	820	300	..
,, Dutch ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, American ,,	20	...	160	...	...	...	...	460	...	480	...	520	...	...	...	...	250	..
Sheetings, English ,,	330	...	1,160	1540	550	500	...	660	...	240	1,500	200	...	...	1,060	1850	450	1
,, Indian ,,	60	...	...	...	120	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	300	...
,, American ,,	3,420	...	280	700	440	580	...	22,550	10,180	4240	160	9,960	...	...	100	3400	1,600	9
Dyed Cottons ,,	193	50	90	..	80	40	...	180	120	60	...	...	...	...	39	110	600	...
Printed Cottons ,,	429	110	1,176	50	60	2,116	...	1,670	1,200	927	...	...	539	...	311	487	1,000	...
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	50	...	13	42	...	60	...	50	74	...	...	...	...	...	90	444	400	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	110	400	400	335	462	695	...	650	1,930	310	...	...	100	...	50	100	?	...
Velvets ,,	...	...	...	...	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	51	90	...
Velveteens ,,	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	70	...
Handkerchiefs ....Doz.	...	91	...	...	600	410	...	...	..	...	...	...	200	...	...	820	2,500	...
Muslins ....Pcs.	600	...	250	...	...	200	...	400	...	500	240	...	766	...	12,582	700	1,000	...
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	160	...	3,519	680	400	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian ....Pcls.	315	...	2,709	486	2967	1,656	180	408	2,415	315	3	75	...	...	...	519	450	18
,, English ,,	12	...	6	...	...	6	...	15	15	...	..	...	...	...	27	...	?	..
,, Japan ,,	62	6	21	375	203	6,540	...	591	...	217	...	78	...	...	...	...	150	31
,, Shanghai ,,	...	...	195	242	631	182	450	31	186	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen . Pcs.	...	...	...	48	98	132	...	6	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	150	11
,, Cotton ,,	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	81	140	...
Camlets ,,	10	20	...	10	50	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	20	120	40
Long Ells ,,	...	...	...	90	130	120	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	200	...
Lastings ,,	40	...	20	...	..	160	...	140	200	...	..	...	20	...	20	140	160	40
Italian Cloth ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	123	180	210
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed ,,	90	30	759	230	732	1,390	..	1,772	520	100	120	50	110	...	490	2640	1,400	...
do. do. Plain ,,	...		160	30	120	420	...	30	377	...	...	...	860	...	...	310	1,000	...
Cotton Flannels American ,,	...	...	...	...	20	300	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
,, European ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
,, Japan ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American ...Cases	372	..	2,000	5550	800	1,000	...	7,000	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	10292
,, Russian ,,	...	...	...	500	1000	400	3,500	...	...	7,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Goods	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1902.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 3rd July, 1902.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	84,482	2,232,494	2,807,664	115,157	...	1,847,495	3,432,963	1,626,394	1,924,718
do. American ,,	7,140	204,045	314,035	3,000	...	87,579	607,425	103,945	454,660
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	9,790	315,584	367,441	13,736	...	292,504	420,745	253,346	236,712
,, 36-in. ,,	1,080	37,686	36,750	4,060	...	79,905	73,847	74,421	81,566
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in. ,,	460	8,386	9,975	...	...	.....	24,570	18,599	19,709
White Shirtings European ,,	35,074	1,082,581	1,450,630	41,499	...	816,949	1,803,311	1,127,040	1,130,224
do. American ,,	425	4,685	2,008	...	...	2,550	1,675	391	?
Drills, English & Indian ,,	1,550	34,859	62,066	4,438	...	36,331	102,517	46,567	74,810
,, Dutch ,,	100	3,850	24,485	3,210	...	3,870	3,023	3,526	?
,, American ,,	26,825	543,822	525,446	9,000	42,360	932,132	761,335	700,772	444,544
Jeans, English & Indian ,,	3,400	71,623	105,168	8,773	...	74,606	163,777	93,405	62,789
,, Dutch ,,	600	8,400	16,470	1,930	...	20,447	29,850	24,047	15,020
,, American ,,	1,890	86,040	83,030	5,000	10,000	96,200	98,500	43,380	?
Sheetings, English ,,	10,041	279,178	348,154	7,859	...	245,668	402,911	65,037	75,908
,, Indian ,,	530	16,940	12,180	50	...	1,175	46,545	18,255	?
,, American ,,	57,629	1,234,246	1,871,542	58,300	111500	2,097,209	2,282,575	2,519,118	1,441,398
Dyed Cottons ,,	1,562	49,921	68,573	6,976	...	69,091	103,137	118,957	93,806
Printed Cottons ,,	10,066	547,621	610,046	36,327	...	580,611	508,382	401,715	184,331
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	1,223	26,986	29,333	1,140	...	23,517	29,669	25,782	38,653
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	5,622	204,022	141,296	...	...	107,168	125,292	?	66,011
Velvets ,,	221	13,966	17,123	350	...	12,552	27,954	19,255	24,897
Velveteens ,,	100	4,778	5,687	450	...	5,339	11,078	9,001	7,209
Handkerchiefs ...Doz.	4,601	171,982	260,799	500	...	93,171	383,406	145,884	326,898
Muslins ...Pcs.	17,238	144,185	177,850	3,242	...	109,681	282,420	136,008	245,690
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	4,819	50,856	45,235	1,068	...	42,829	39,161	7,084	5,752
Cotton Yarn, Indian ....Pcls.	12,846	549,421	511,897	53,151	...	497,110	633,516	232,637	242,087
,, English ,,	81	3,900	13,707	111	...	4,406	16,366	?	8,198
,, Japan ,,	8,184	165,794	116,102	13,141	...	162,592	120,369	15,796	17,568
,, Shanghai ,,	1,979	42,191	80,823	...	...	.....	2,971	?	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen...Pcs.	501	8,779	13,472	633	...	7,328	16,783	13,466	16,379
,, Cotton ,,	204	17,719	20,592	1,198	...	10,721	16 511	4,871	7,745
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	227	9,204	8,196	2	...	5,450	14,466	10,091	16,391
Camlets ,,	560	12,523	18,050	950	...	9,800	15,360	4,977	7,840
Long Ells ,,	660	24,635	27,725	2,090	...	19,821	29,537	17,246	29,772
Lastings ,,	910	20,269	19,571	350	...	17,946	14,950	14,648	10,498
Italian Cloth ,,	576	16,992	31,410	150	...	1,705	33,507	12,432	40,295
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed ,,	10,353	262,878	61,227	22,193	...	312,087	36,895	484,564	411,393
do. do. Plain ,,	2,807	425,114	654,430	5,604	...	178,116	801,900	129,788	462,799
Cotton Flannels American ,,	820	11,480	16,673	...	...	.....	15,896	28,400	117,295
do. European ,,	160	4,091	4,850	160	...	730	2,489	940	5,270
do. Japan ...Case	.....	1,212	504	...	...	.....	914	?	?
Kerosene Oil, American ,,	27,214	791,768	945,393	...	...	2,969,660	11,422,466	1,300,000	159,300
,, Russian ,,	13,460	436,135	486,776	298,740	...	3,339,390	4,114,680	.....	.....

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per :—*Glenfarg, Stuttgart, Georgian Prince, Peleus, Manila, Annam, Arab, Massilia, Oopack, Nippon Maru, Ceylon, Preussen, Ernest Simons, Siberia, Roon, Doric, Indrawadi, Suevia, Australia, Prometheus, Inverie* and *Ballaarat.*

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—*Iyo Maru, Canton, Segovia, Empress of China, Kanagawa Maru, Chusan, Antenor, Shinano Maru, City of Peking, Glenesk, Vindobona* and *Albenga.*

† Including *Eng*

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